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adrew's Bridge;
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or; or so we will be sent to one address for ten 7 fire copies to forwarded in advance. APPEARSEMENTS making less than a square PATTERISENERTS MAKING 1688 than a square of three times for 75 cts. :one square for \$1.00. assisi Committee. — Phancis Jackson, Ellis Leans, Ednus Quincy, Sanual Psyllassics, 1851 PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsiparties the financial economy of the paper.]

TN. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

vol. XVI.--NO. 29.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

CYRUS M. BURLEIGH. The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat, alluding to an hery meeting recently held in that vicinity, a the following 'democratic' style :

Connecticut vagabond, by the name of Bor A Connecticut vagahand, by the name of Burple, who left his country for his country's good,
who left his country for inflammable materials
and be raked together, concluded it would be a
supportunity to 'show off' in denouncing the
subtotion and country which shields and proon the continuity to show off in denouncing the opportunity to show off in denouncing the continuity which shields and proceed him and accordingly, with a few disorganization, and accordingly, with a few disorganization, and the chool-house, about two hundred yards dispared to the school-house, about two hundred yards dispared to the commenced a vulgar and set amount on the commenced a vulgar and set amount of the commenced and the commenced as vulgar and set amount of the seaso of attracting a number from the religious seaso of attracting a number from the religious season of the formulae of business. The deniable sentiments which he was giving vent a became diagusting to the 'people,' and it was exist that in a short time, this brawling vagaboud said he riding a horse that was all back-bone, and that, too, without saddle or bridle— ( A At hit. ) At this moment, the editor of this poet, in order to arrest the progress of the public of the distribution of the auditor, and 'moved that the meeting adjourn.' The messa was carried by acclamation, every one present apparently voting. He then proposed, 'Three stapparently voting. August as Vision's which were see a sacarried by acclamation, every one presapparently voting. He then proposed, 'THREE
serss for the American Union,' which were
sers for the American Union,' which were
see with a hearty enthusiasm that made the woodsi etho, re-echo and ring again, as it reverberated
a the balmy six among the venerable oaks by which
at accent edifice is surrounded. In a short time,
with only a corporal's guard, who stood round
in, scallowing without mustication his museous
sees of corpism, British loyalty, and Christian infider.

We will new close by making one more remark We will now close by making one more remark in a small year of every limited circulation or influence, and its reinigial object seems to be to administer doses of suffection to a handful of restless spirits, who are lessy disorganizing and pulling down, but build outing up, and to dissolve the American Union by an assurection in the slave territory. It belongs to not a controlled by the Garrison, Abby Kelley, keliciph and Foster clique of Abolitionists, who goese Government, and every thing calculated to dence our national prosperity or independence. Bey are in leegue with the pumpered birelings of leat Britain, they have received British gold for her services in sowing the seeds of unarchy and nst Britain, they have received Britain gold for reviews in sowing the seeds of unarchy and fusion in this country, and Burleigh is now in receipt of more than \$300 per annum from the nerican Anti-Slavery Society, for abusing the series Constitution and people, as will be seen a statement published by their Treasurer.

a conclusion, we would merely state, that it is ted by a renegade minister, who was 'kicked' of the pulpit on account of his thick-skulled softly we a large and highly intelligent congressity we a large and highly intelligent congressity. solity, by a large and highly intelligent congre-on, and he inmediately attached himself to the erable crew with whom he has over since been

ting in the British channel.

LET SLAVERY ALONE ! BALTIMORE, June 9, 1846.
M. Batton, speaking of slavery, before the Genrd samply, said, 'These brethren, if they persted intermeddling with Southern rights, on the
sheet of slavery, both sacred and delicate to the South, the end will be to separate the North and the South, civilly, politically and religiously; and common, civily, politically and religiously; and result of will be characterized, as history increases of all other civil divisions, that have occasing the common days gone by;—and rely on it. (now must still upper lip.) in that fearful day of separation, when the black cloud of division is ready to the control of the c fair and happy' (how terribly fair and happy!) sil be as the battle of the American and the Mexian,-no, they will meet in every foe the arm of a neek,-men, who had never known how to surmiles in inch of ground to any mortal foe' (nor mean inch of skin on the back of disobedient freety) when they are battling for God and their realty, alias the right to whip 'niggers,' and fatto upon their unrequitted toil. How lamb-like!

Wy should not Nothern Christians be reluctant to

squante from the Christian fellowship of such

act disples of our common Lord?) 'The wa
frond its Beautiful. met disples of our common Lord?) 'The waim of the Potomer may be crimsoned by the blood
of bother shed by brother—and these good people
is they think themselves, (the Abolitionists,) will
of from the earth to meet the Judge of all, with
their hands recking with the blood of their brethmi. (Shocking, turly. But they wont go into the
presence of Him who came down to earth to proclaim
itely to the captive, with garments dyed with the
blood of slares.) 'I pray them to be admonished,
aconsider how they will appear before Him, driphag and covered with the gore of their fellow-man,
for the glory and praise of the great God of the Uniglery and praise of the great God of the Unithe glory and praise of the great God of the Unins. (No one can doubt that this man's firith in
protection of God was weak, and that his mind
as siled with hobgobins and spectres and chimeother—that he had so long slept with a rifle over
be and assassins, that his discussed imagination had
misted the objects of his own cruelty with those
to be esspected of feeling sympathy for them,
he has ever threatened or contemplated making
the objects of his own cruelty with those
than he ever threatened or contemplated making
the objects of his own cruelty with those
than he ever threatened or contemplated making
the objects of his own cruelty with those
than he ever threatened or contemplated making

there follows a touch of the sublime. Mr. B. lookall discussion on this subject as worse than all discussion on this subject as worse than the party has planted his foot—the pilot Hercules are not more immovable; and the than long since said,

Come one, come all, this rock From its firm base shall fly, As soon as I. ould have added—

the Ajaz strives some rock's vast weight to

high hill he heaves a buge round stone." South felt indigoant to be told by the North, their system of slavery was sinful,—and that consciences were disturbed about their sins; it not believe in the constant of their sins.—it and believe in the truth of such professions,—it to believe in this 'progressive light' spoken of the brethren at the North, and it has ficure in the moral rule 'that every man should mind own business.''—Cor. of Worcester Gaz.

THE RELIGION OF THE DEVIL.—A Virginia corne of the customs of the Methodist Episcopal reh is to read the 'General Rules' of the 'Disare is to read the 'General Rules' of the 'Disins' to the congregation once a year. On the
day in question, the minister preached a very
are sequent against fashion and display in dress,
suffing particularly jeweiry, and most particularreasping, as utter abominations in the sight of
their He then read the Discipline, which conact the provision, that 'no one who belongs to the
cart shall buy or sell men with the intention to
the them.' This was ton plain to pass without to basil buy or sell men with the intention to be them. This was too plain to pass without a banation, and the parson stopped to remark his had reference only to the African Slave, but none at all to the dornestic institutions a present day; none at all; (looking up at the yof servants.) for, as they were already in the property of the stopped of th





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1846.

SELECTIONS.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.
OHIO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.
The annual meeting of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, has moved forward to a high and noble position, has inscribed upon its beamer the motto, "No Union with Slavery Society was held in New Garder meeting-house of Frienda, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, 1846.

Samuel Brooke, on behalf of the Businees Committee, reported the following series of resolutions: Resolved, That in the uniform action of the American people and government, we have abundant testimony that the national compact is proslavery in its character, and that we need no reference to the letter of the constitution to convince us of this fact.
Whereas, The people of Ohio, by their Representatives in General Assembly, in 1837, passed the following resolution:
Resolved, That in the name and on behalf of the The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, that

Whereas, The people of Ohio, by their Representatives in General Assembly, in 1837, passed the following resolution:

Resolved. That in the name and on behalf of the people of Ohio, we do hereby protest against the annexation of the republic of Texas to the union of these States, as unjust, inexpedient, and destructive of the peace, safety, and well-being of the nation; and we do, in the name and on behalf of the said people, solemnly declare that Congress has no power conferred on it by the constitution of the United States, to consent to such annexation; and that the people of Ohio camot be bound by any such covenant, league or arrangement, made between Congress and any foreign state or mation.

Therefore,
Resolved, Ist. That this Society feels bound to hrand the great mass of the people of the State of Ohio, as recreant to their own professions, inasmuch as they are now waging a war upon Mexicon in behalf of that very annexation which they have so solemnly repudiated.

2d. Resolved, That if the above resolution of the General Assembly be true, then are the people of Ohio, who support this war, covered with the crimes of plunder, and the shedding of torrents of innocent blood.

3. Resolved, That this Society cannot in any way be accessary to the murder of the Mexicans, at the bidding of slavery—that we cannot even demanded the protect against it, in the name of ear, but that the protect against it, in the name of outraged humanity, and an insulted God; and that we shall protest against it, in the name of outraged the protect against it, in the name of outraged the protect of the said protect against it, in the name of outraged the protect against it, in the name of outraged the protect against it, in the name of the people of the State of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and as the Vestina Anti-Slavery Society in the Society has a dimit, and they have a solemnly repudiated.

3. Resolved, That the should be a charted the protect against it, in the name of the people of the State of the American Anti-Slavery

a large portion of the people be held as chattel slaves, and that such union is a crime, and that to support it, constitutes a criminal against every law of humanity and justice.

5th. Resolved, That 'Dissolution of the Union' should be the watchword of all who would be true to the claims of justice and the laws of God, even though it brand them with treason against the government of this country.

Resolved, That we raise three thousand dollars, the present year, to sustain the operations of the society.

The Committee on the Bugle reported they had

exclusively in the West, and for the purpose specified.

James Barnaby, Jr., the Treasurer of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, will also act as Treasurer of the American Society for the West. Persons can forward the funds of either Society to him, specifying particularly to what funds the payments, pledges or contributions are made.

The Agency funds of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, amount, in cash and pledges, to about one thousand dollars.

SAMUEL BROOKE,

General Agent.

and the companion, accorded into only one condition that a large power and in proposition of the proposition of the companion of the condition of the condition

From the Granite Freeman.

r.
Resolved, 3d, That any individuous or set of inviduous who try to get the niggers free, is inevited the country, and all gluowine friends of the L. L. ALLEN, Chaplain to Lou. Vol. dividooals who try to get the niggers free, is ine-mys to the country, and all ginowine friends of the country should fight against it. Resolved, 4th, That Jack Huil is a fedrulist and

trater. Resolved, 5th, That the appintment of a nigger

S. S. Poster presented the following, which was adopted with hut one dissenting scoie 2.

Resolved, That Gamalie Bailey, Jr., and C. M. Clay, by advocating the protection and defence of General Taylor and the United States army, in their manuding expedition against the republic of Mexica, and bestowing upon them the highest enloyed by the one only office own atheir harter and furded two wavering hostility to slavery, have forfeited entirely our confidence and respect to sirends of the slave, and and exhibited a recklesenees of principle which wavering hostility to slavery, have forfeited entirely our confidence and respect to sirends of our country.

2. Jeanings, (known as Dr. J.) supposed to be the wave in moral turpitude with the origination of the Soul and dastardly scheme to perpetuate the 'peculiar institution' of our country.

3. Dr. Beak, a leader of the mon, and who claim-day the mineral turpitude with the originations of this foul and dastardly scheme to perpetuate the 'peculiar institution' of our country.

3. Dr. Beak, a leader of the mon, and who claim-day instituted in the address of the score of the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

3. Dr. Beak, a leader of the mon, and who claim-day the country of the country, though it cast its hight of month of the proposed to be a second of the proposed of the propo

From the Granite Presuma.

MORE DEMOCRATIO EESCLUTIONS.

Mr. Hoop:

In passing in front of Gas's tavern, the other morning, I picked from the sidewalk, the dingy piece of paper I send you enclowed. I surmise it may be a draft of some resolutions, that some democratic representative, boarding at that hotel, intends to offer in amendment of those coming up for discussion, presented by Mr. Hale. The remarks predicted in the people of this District expect their states and predicted for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a life of the Aberlian state of the control of the Aberlian state is a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations are probably intended for a life of the Aberlian state is a bit of speech, on the occasion of the presentations of society ginerally. Only let em carry out their skemes, an where are you? Where will be our sivil, religious and perfitted all berrys? Smashed, this typ, all gone—gone into the misterious of morning the divisor. The presentation of the second unmitigated fuier. O! feller citizens, them is the maging of a survin people to second, the control of the presentation of the presentation of the second unmitigated fuier. O! feller citizens, them is the maging of a survin people to second unmitigated fuier. O! feller citizens, them is the maging of a survin people to second unmitigated fuier. O! feller citizens, them is the maging of a survin people to second unmitigated fuier. O! feller citizens, them is maging to second the maging of the probably in the probab

From the Herkimer Freeman.

5,4391

think not. Governor Briggs deserves well of the slaveocracy. No doubt in due time he will have his reward.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

A NICE SENSE OF PROPRIETY:

The following is an extract from a recent speech by the Hon. Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts:—

Before I conclude my remarks, I must notice another subject closely connected with this, and one out of which our present difficulties have grown. Gentlemen with whom I have acted on this loose, will bear me witness, that I have not been in the habit of going out of my way to attack the institutions of the South. Though I have alled on this loose, will be more deserved in the Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the Congressional District, or verted in the choice of a Representative in our Congress, when not a soul in the valley of the Rio del Norte ever consented to be in such Congressional District, or verted in the Congressi

tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in

chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

If Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

IT Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.
IT Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of intamy, and in the same flendish category, as kidnappers and men-scalers—s race of monsters unparalleled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic cruefty.

IF The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 810.

on all hands. But, the President over-stepping the well-defined limits of his constitutional authority has made war, and, instantly, the right to investigate his conduct, is denied, and an attempt is made, by mad and senseless clamor, to force the people to succumb. Are we slaves, that we may not utter what we think of the acts of our rulers?—Honesdale Democrat.

A war against Mexico to acquire territory! Think of it, and then say, if you can, that Britain is the only 'robber of nations.' Whet your swords against the Mexicaus, and then hypocritically how over the slaughter of the Sikhs.

A war against Mexico to extend slavery! For, so far as our arms conquer, slavery must extend!—Think of it, boasted 'democrats,' and then shout till your throats crack! But, in such a war, God and eternal justice are against us. Shout! and gloat, in anticipation, over the spoils of temples plundered, of cities sacked, and women ravished. But, remember that the Almighty reigns, and executes judgment among the nations of the earth.

What began in treachery and fraud, ends in robbery and murder!

What right had our army on the banks of the Rio Grande, with cannon pointed into Motamoras, menacing destruction to the helpless women and children of that city? Is it any marvel that hostile demonstrations like those, have aroused the Mexicans to arms? Suppose the British should land an army on Staten Island, and erect a tremendous battery against New-York, would not every man in the country rush to arms, and burt vengreance upon the invaders? Every body knows, who knows any thing on the subject, that Texas never had either military or civil jurisdiction beyond the Nucces. Mr. Benton, one of the first and warmest advocates of annexation, domonstrated this in a speech before the Senate, so masterly that an answer to it was nover attempted. The country between the Newces and the Rio Grande belonged originally, and belongs now, to the States of Conhuila, Chintanha and New Mexico. The only pretence of title we have to it is a simple resolution, passed by the Legislature of Texas, declaring the Rio Grande to be the boundary of that State. With as much reason and justice might the Legislature have asserted the boundary to the at the isthmus of Darien. Suppose the parliament of Great Britain should pass a resolution, declaring the Northern boundary of Canada to be on the parallel of Albany. In that case, would we quietly relinquish the territory between that line and the lakes, and give over our citizens living in it to the rule of strangers?—Ibid. ery and murder!
What right had our army on the banks of the Rio

RESOLUTION AGAINST THE WAR.

At a meeting of the Worcester North Conference of churches, held in Templeton on the 9th and 10th inst., the following resolution was passed, with a vote that it should be published.

a vote that it should be published.

Whereas, it is the right and duty of a people to protest against the conduct of their rulers, when in their best judgment such conduct is contrary to justice and equality; and whereas, the government of our country has involved the nation in an unrighteous war with the neighboring republic of Mexico, for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the system of American slavery, therefore, Resolved, That we regard the present position of our country, in relation to this war, with unmingled grief and disapprobation; that we cannot designedly aid in prosecuting it, nor can we rejoice in it, unless we would rejoice in iniquity; and that entertaining these views, we deem it our duty decidedly to discountenance this war; to dissuade any persons from enlisting in this service; and to employ our influence in every suitable method for bringing so unboly a contest to a speedy termination.

A. P. Marvin,

Clerk of the Conference

From the Christian Citizen. CASSIUS M. CLAY AND THE WAR. If a man believes, as does Mr. Clay, that 'the annexation of Texas' and a boldly flagitious scheme,' and a war with Mexico is 'kindred with that disgraceful and degrading act—degrading alike to the government that consummated, and the people that submitted to it,' we cannot conceive how he can oscape the disgrace and infamy which attaches to those concerned in this 'boldly flagitious scheme,' if he joins their ranks and fights in their bolail. If the acts of government are of such a nature as to be degrading to the people who submit to them, does it not follow that all those individuals who co-operate with the government, are as guilty as the government itself, in disgracing and degrading the people? If a man is accessory to a crime, does not the law hold him equally responsible? Is not he who unbars the door, or holds the candle, or provides the means, equally guilty of the crime of murder with him who strikes the blow that deprives the vicam of his fife? Does not society hold him in the same detestation, and does not the judge award him the same fite? How, then, can Mr. Clay escape the judgment that he himself has passed upon the Executive, when he puts himself precisely in the same position, and lends it his aid in the accomplishment of his nefarious designs? If Mr. Clay was a true lover of his country, and saw that events were in progress that would disgrace and degrade the people if they submit to such a wickedness and wrong! We are not all slaves; the peopler business to put it right; but Mr. Clay has thought and acted otherwise, and drawn his sword in defence of a system of plum'er, rapine and tyranny, under the plea of that soulless maxim, 'The Country, right or wrong.' But we will make another brief quotation from Mr. Clay's sricele in the American:

'The preamble to the resolutions in Congress, declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a If a man believes, as does Mr. Clay, that 'the

The preamble to the resolutions in Congress declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a lie-a nefarious trap set by demagogues to catch their opponents.

their opponents.

And yet, Mr. Chay, it seems you are caught in that same 'trap.' If it was a lie, why did you sharpen your sword to defend it? Would it not have been better if you had offered your services to the government, conditionally, and suggested to it to get a fittle more truth into the preamble of its war-declaring resolutions? The matter looks, by your own showing, worse and worse against you; for besides being disgraceful and degrading to government, 'it is all based upon a lie, and yet—you are going to fight! Can a man be in a worse position than to take arms in his hands to fight in a war, the 'declaration of which is based upon a lie, and which he helieves is 'disgraceful to the government and degrading to his countrymen? Farther on, he says:

'But in taking this step, we shall neither shut our eyes to a vite and wicked policy, nor close our lips against the successary sprit which has involved the country in the horrors of war.

But surely he might as well. What signifes his

But surely he might as well. What signifes his keeping his eyes open, or his tongue busy in descenting the war, while he is doing all in his power to make the war successful; and when he is fully aware, that the success of the war by the conquest of Mexico or the acquisition of California, will serve to perpetuate human slavery at least for another hundred years upon this continent?

'Not a jot of principle do we give up! Not a hair's breadth of sentiment, of opinion, or of oppo-

atton, shall we yarld to the curse which, rampere-like, is sucking away the life-blood of the nation, and which, unless shaken off for ever, will destroy the republic, while glutting its infernal lust.

If Mr. Clay asserts this at the head of a company If Mr. Clay asserts this at the head of a company bound on an expedition to perpetuate slavery, that he gives not up a jot of principle, then he asserts, as plainly as words can, that he never had any principle; for his present conduct and position is in the most direct antagonism with all those movives by which he has professed to be governed.

The true anti-slavery spirit cannot exist in the heart of a man who would volunteer to join those who are longing to 'revel in the lashs of the Montezumus.' The orneard march of humanity is not to be made through the field of blood and slaughter, and the God whose aid we invoke in releasing the

to be made through the field of blood and slaughter, and the God whose aid we invoke in releasing the slave from his bondage, is not the God of Battles. By pursuing his present course, Mr. Clay may gain popularity with the ballies who rifled his office and packed up his types and printing press, while he was prostrate upon a bed of sickness; he may acquire favor in the eyes of those whose test of manifood is the strength of the muscles and disregard of death—but he loses the sympathy and respect, the veneration and esteem of the wise and regard of death—but he loses the sympathy and respect, the veneration and esteem of the wise and good. While the slaveoriary of the South will checkle and grin that "Ephraim is still joined to his idols,' the friends of humanity will be filled with the deepest regret; and in view of his present position, contrasted with his known ability and power to do good, the universal feeling of disappointment by all true lovers of the cause of the slave, may be best expressed in the language of one of England's greatest bards, to one of her greatest military herees:

Never had mortal man such opportunity, Or abused it more.

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL! After denouncing the war with Mexico, and its After denouncing the war with Mexico, and its siders and abettors in no measured terms. Cassins M. Clay has shouldered his rifle and marched to the battle-field. Only attend to what he says relative to the war and the war party, yet notwithstanding he is ready to assist in pocket and person to carry it on.

In the first place, he denounces the annexation of Carry as having a tendency to extend slavery.

of Texas, as having a tendency to extend slavery, yet, he perils all to sustain it. The resolutions declaring war, are han unmitigated lie, yet he buckles on his armor in support of these lies. He says that this unjust and wicked war must be carried on with vigor, and he leaves his quiet home for the toil and danger of the battle-field. In support of this 'vile and wicked policy' the buckles on his harness,' and marches to the Rio Grande, to assist the 'mer-cenary spirit that dictated it;' with a will stronger than ever to resist the giant cause of all this mis than ever to resist the gain cause of all this inschief, he takes up arms in its support. A most unjust and dishonest set of men have filled the public offices of the country for many years, and we must be purged of this rottenness. To aid in doing so, he is one of the first that volunteers to support these very men in their nefarious, wicked, un-post and unboly war, 'which, vampire-like, is suck-ing away the life-blood of the nation.' To purge us of this rottenness, and to promote our safety and stability, he goes and assists to fight the battles of

these demagogues.'
There are a set of men in the world that will do anything, no matter how inconsistent, to keep them selves before the public; and Cassius M. Clay ap p was to be one of them. They will even, like the ase in the fable, put on the lion's skin, but they are i mnediately detected when they attempt the lion's roar.—New-York Weekly Chronicle.

And this is Cassius M. Clay, whose name we could not utter without a thrill of pride, who was to is as a star of hope, rising upon our guilty, un-happy land, upon whom, millions of watching, tearful eyes waited, whom our hearts delighted to The slave can now no longer claim him as joined those who are riveting his chains, we can-not call him the friend of justice and humanity, for he is aiding the perpetrators of robbery and murder; we are fellow-workers no longer. His teachings are dead to us, for his acts give them the lie. Free dom and honer in words, Slavery and shame in deeds, is his story.

Farewell to Cassius M. Clay and his True Amer

ican. As faithful Abolitionists we can no longer honer the one, or help to support the other. God give him the grace to repent, and come back to the hely cause he has deserted.—A. S. Standard.

Cassius M. Clay has fallen, from the proud height he occupied in the hearts and hopes of thousands of his best countrymen, to a moral depth from which there can can but little hopes of his speedy recovery. His laurels so gallantly won in the moral contest to which he has devoted his energies for the last few years, have in an instant faded, and all the charm retofore associated with his name is dissipated of four forever.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

DEPLORABLE FOLLY.-Cassins M. Clay, after de-DEPLORABLE FOLLY.—Cassus M. Ciny, after de-nouncing the Annexation of Texas and the pro-ceeding against Mexico, by nearly all the terms which can express desestation and horror, as un-constitutional, unjust, inhuman, wicked, and murthe consummation of all this accumulation of atro-cious guilt. His moral power is gone. His North-ern subscribers will quit him. He has forfeited the respect of good men, and gained nothing worth the having.—Laberty Standard.

OBJECTS OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

One of the ulterior objects of the present war with Mexico is not merely the re-establishment of slavery on her soil, but also unquestionably to reduce to tha condition the Indian and mixed blood races, who con stitute five sixths of the population of the country A letter from one of the American adventurers in California coolly says-'If one be in favor of free labor, the simple and

docile aborigine can be hired for \$15 or \$20 per and the conscientions of if the emigrant have no conscientious scruples in regard to slavery, he may capture, by the assistance of one or two whites, a whole village of natives, and transport the community to his haciendo, or select such as may suit his fancy, or serve his nurpose, and having once reduced them to his his purpose, and having once reduced them to his power, they become his property for life, and he can pursue and take them many part of the country, and from whomsoever may presume to emplo them. They live on insects and vermin, and a fev wild fruits in their native ranges, subjected to the control of the white man, supplied with a modicum of the coarsest food and clothing, enough to partially cover their makedness, they become the willing and obedient slaves of their muster while it is his pleasure to retain them. They are excellent shepherds and herdsman, and patient, tractable field laborers, and herdsman, and patient, tractable field laborers, ourdensome then African slaves, for when seless, they can be sent back to their native villages, to live on the charity of their tribes.

From 'The Pulpit,' a monthly periodical by Or-

O when will the time come that war and blo shed shall be known no more! Such a time there will be, if the Bible be the word of God. Roll on, will be, if the Bible be the word of God. Roll on, happy day! What a vast amount of blood and treasure has the professedly Christian world expended in deadly combat! Bibles, prayers, and sertions, mingled with swords and bayonets, and confused noise, and garments rolled in blood! What inconsistency! What hase hypocrisy!

The war now raging between this country and Maxico is one of the most unjust and weeked, furnished even in the bloods and the control of the most unjust and weeked, furnished even in the bloods and the control of the contro

The war now ruging between this country and Mexico is one of the most unjust and wecked, furnished even in the bloody annals of human butchery. A war to perpetuate a system of man-stealing and soul-murder! Surely, God will be avenged on such a nation as this. What a responsibility is resting upon Christian churches and Christian ministers! For even ministers of the gospel arcjoining the invading army—the American land pirates!! It is not enough that we have wrested from Mexico a large portion of her richest soil rates! It is not enough that we have wrested from Mexico a large portion of her richest soil, but professors and ministers of our holy religion must join in the crusade to mow down her inhabitants by hundreds and thousands! And this, forsooth, is putriotism, for which these wholesale burchers must be loaded with konors and receive the thanks of the assembled wisdom of the nation. Why does not every religious press speak out in thunder tones against this monstrous injustice: Why do not the watchmen upon Zion's walls lin up their voices like trumpets, and show the people their transgressions, and the house of Israel their sins? It is because the religion of the countries.

try is abominably corrupt. Justice will not sleep forever. A day of reckning is at hand. A fire is already kindled in God's wrath, which shall burn to lowest hell. Shall it be, that loyalty to human to lowest hell. Shall it be, that loyalty to human constitutions shall be plead as an excuse for furnishing troops to carry on this pro-slavery crusde of offering human sacrifices to the bloody Moloch of lust, ambition and oppression? and that, too, among Christians and freemen? If this be parriotism, philanthropy, or Christianity, where shall we go for heathenism and oppression? While we should be giving our money and our influence to evangelize the world and introduce the universal and peaceful reign of the Messiah, we are contributing our millions to deluge the world with blood, and drown men's souls in perdition. Some are circulating pledgee that they will have nothing to do with these outrages upon liberty and religion. And has it come to this, that such pledges are called for, in this age, and in this nation? Why, a pledge against this 'unprincipled,' inhuman, anti-ge called for, in this age, and in this nation? Why, a pledge against this 'unprincipled,' inhuman, anti-ge called for, in this age, and in the nation? Why, a pledge against this 'unprincipled,' inhuman, anti-ge called for, in this age, and in the nation? Why, a pledge against this 'unprincipled,' inhuman, anti-ge called for, in this age, and in the nation? Why, a pledge against this 'unprincipled,' inhuman, anti-ge called for, in this age, and in the nation? Why, a pledge against this 'unprincipled,' inhuman, and the devil, the father of it and them,' should be written in all our hearts, and engraven upon all our foretheads. We owe to God and the Bible a supprior and supreme allegiance. Let all offices and onlise inconsistent with our duty to the God of Daniel, of Shudrach, of Meshach and Abednego, he resigned, accounced and DenvolunceD. Talk about meddling with politics? Wo be to him who dares remain silent in such a crisis!

From the Heraldo of t

VILLAINY REBUKED.—The following pungent re-buke of the Robber Government of the United States is contained in a letter from the Mexican Secretary of State to Mr. Slidell, in answer to his spectrary of state to Mr. Shoel, in answer to his application to be recognized as Minister. He tells Mr. S. that he cannot be received in that capacity, and proceeds to speak with manifest feelings of indignation of the course pursued by our Government. He says,—" Civilized nations have beheld with amazement, at this enlightened and refined proch a convertil and well conveiled to State. epoch, a powerful and well consolidated State availing itself of the internal dissensions of a neighboring mation, putting its vigilance to sleer by protestations of friendship, setting in action all manner of springs and artifices, alternately plying in-

ESTEEMED FRIENDS:—In laboring for the oppressed, I find great difficulty in getting the people without charge.

We have the promise of the lecturers who have negro, that they will not hear the advocates of his cause. Since I left Salem, some of my andiences have been very small. At Kuoxville, Jefferson ready to give them a hearty reception, and by a series of conventions agitate the State as it has not filled by the women, the men standing in the street. Almost the entire village was out; the pro-slavery exertions; and with favorable circumstances, the lam made much noise at a distance, but did not presently distants the meeting. At Richmond, the clan made fruch noise at a distance, but did not greatly disturb the meeting. At Richmond, the meeting was considerably disturbed. At Jefferson, Hirrison co., I could get no meeting, for the people were all agog about the Mexican War. At Mt. Eaton, Wayne co., the rabble made so much noise that I could not be heard by the andience. The publication, with their name and town written on it. shouts of 'Eggs, nigger, hurrah for Texas,' were in-cessant. In going to my lodgings in company with two young men, some 20 or 25 of the mobocrats followed us, crying, 'Egg him! egg him!' and com-neuced throwing stones. On Friday evening I had a large meeting in the Methodist Church. I had not spoken more than twenty minutes, when a rail was thrust at me through a window behind the pulpit. It did not reach me, but the occurrence disturbed the audience very much. When order was restored, I proceeded with my discourse. The mobrestored, I proceeded with my discourse. The mobocrat, having entered the house, seated himself directly in front of the pulpit, and told me I was a linr, a blackleg, &c. I remonstrated mildly with him, but he became more rude. Several men plead with him not to disturb the meeting, but he grew more furious, and they put him out of the house. In a few moments he returned, and with a brickbat, struck one of the men who had aided in taking him out. The missile was thrown with such force that the man dropped as if struck by a grape shot. So singular was the sound produced by the blow, that I think his skull must have been fractured by it. After the wounded man had been seated in a pew, and while the blood was streaming from his head, the demon finding he had not killed him, rashed through the crowd, and seized him by the hair in order to finish the work of death. He was however quickly thrust away, and the wounded man removed to a room near by, where he received the attention of a physician. The murderer here made moved to a room near by, where he received the at-tention of a physician. The murderer here made another attempt, and strove to break in the door, but was defeated. He then went into the pulpit, (which I had lett.) seized a book and commenced reading a sermon, but soon called the Methodists reading a sermon, but soon called the memouslas-blacklegs, because they countenanced a blackleg, A person present seized a chair and struck at the villain five or six times, but was too low to reach bim. He afterwads sought for this man in order to kill him, until the time of his arrest, which was about two o'clock at night. It is said he had no unhurt, and David Officer was the sufferer, unless it was because that ill-fated friend of humanity had aided in putting the villain out of the house, added in putting the villan out of the house. The next morning I visited the wounded man, and from appearances judged he could not long survive, I have since learned that he died a few days after-ward, leaving a wife and five little children to mourn his untimely end. He was an honest, inof-

results of the severity of the Paradise, and the blessings of God be on his dis-

But passing by the consideration of the gross injustice of this distinction on account of color, let us inquire whether such a course 'is best adapted to promote the education of that class of our population,' the colored children. Have they the same incentive to effort, when they know they are thus

By reference to the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, it will be seen that the publication of the Herald will be suspended for the present, and the subscribers furnished with the National Anti-Slavery Standard in its place. The Standard is twice the size of the Herald, and is edited by S. H. Gay, assisted by Mrs. Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Follen, Win, H. Channing, James Russell Lowell, David Lee Child, Edmund Quincy, and Thomas T. Stone, and is furnished weekly, at the exceding low price of one dollar a year in advance.

The necessity of this suspension grows out of the fact, that the Editor has gone to Ohio with a corps of others to conduct a summer campaign,

corps of others to conduct a summer campaign, and the limited resources of the paper will not warrant the expense of printing and obtaining another; for it is hardly possible an editor can be found to do without money and without price, as Parker Pillsbury has done. He has labored with ner of springs and artifices, alternately plying intrigue and violence, and seizing a moment to despoil her of a precious part of her territory, regardless of the incontrovertible rights of the most unquestionable ownership, and the most interrupted possession."

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bagle.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

CRAWFORD GO., O., June 22, 1846.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS:—In laboring for the oppressed, I find great difficulty in getting the people

ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL.

The Anti-Slavery Festival at Harrison (sometime The Anti-Slavery Festival at Harrison (sometimes called Temperance) Grove, in Dedham, which land been announced as in preparation for the 4th of July, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentelemen from Boston, Dedham, Hingham, Roxbury, and various other neighboring towns. Several trains of cars were arranged, which carried passengers at convenient hours, and without accident. Harrison Grove never presented a pleasanter spectacle. Two large tents were raised,—the one for the display and sale of fancy articles, of which there were many beautiful specimens; and the other for the purpose of furnishing refreshments. Convenient arrangements were also made for the music and speaking.

and speaking.

The anti-slavery people have the great merit of being 'instant in season and out of season.' No oc-casion escapes them. Year after year, they pursue their censeless warfare, watching for every breeze if it be but a cap-full, never allowing the great sub if it be but a cap-full, never allowing the great sub-ject of American slavery to slip from their minds, nor any thing which might aid or illustrate their own position to clude their notice. They are not perfect models of practical wisdom in all things. They know not concilliation. They will not con-ciliate. They are afraid of burying a principle should they even attempt it; and therefore, the leading and influential abolitionists,—the moving suirits of the body to which Mr. Garrison belongs. leading and influential abolitionists,—the moving spirits of the body to which Mr. Garrison belongs and of which he is the head,—have managed to cu themselves off, as abolitionsts, from much of the sympathy and fraterna feeling of their neighbors. But this they don't mind. They are a peculiar people. They have been trained in a long war-fire in a bord strend in the system of the system about two o'clock at night. It is said he had no grudge against either of these men. He had prepared himself through the day to do mischief at night, and I was the one against whom his attacks were to be directed; and I know not why I escaped unburt, and David Officer was the sufferer, unless own way. They receive in they were the voice of one crying in the wilderness.' What they see around them is only the great fact of Slavery, and the fear-ful lethargy and cowardice of the people. And they are determined that their trumpet shall give no uncertain sound. Its notes may be hourse and hard, sharp and denouncing; but they shall be heard. And still who shall say that, with all, there heard. And still who shall say that, with all, there is not much of harmony and sweetness. How many who cannot bear the severity of anti-slavery conventions, are yet moved by the attractions of the annual Christmas Fair, and of such rural festivals

The Fourth was appropriately celebrated Paradise, and the blessings of Gott be on his disconsiste widow and fatherless little ones. Would be be well for Abolitionists to raise come funds for the bonefit of this unhappy widow and orphan the Declaration of Independence declares to be Tam yet in the field, and trust by the grace of God, long to remain there. I sleep with my loins girt and my armor on, and I pray God that I may never, in the words of Judas Maccabees, turn my back to tue enemy. Though our army is small, and the armies of Gog and Magog innumerable, yet the handfull of scorned soldiers of the Prince of Peace be true and brave, and they will triumph. The Lord God grant us victory.

Sincerely, your friend and co-laborer in the cause of humanity,

A. BAER, Ja.

At a meeting of the Primary School Committee of Boston, on Monday evening week, a resolution was passed, that the continuance of the separate schools for colored children, and the regular attendance of all such children upon those schools, is not only legal and just, but is best adapted to promote the cducation of that class of our popularition.

Yow, would it be legal and just, for the School
Now, would it be legal and just, for the School
Now, would it be legal and just, for the School
The minds of a majority of our people, to a position far beneath the contempt of every one except the fanatic. None but most reckless and position far beneath the contempt of every one except the fanatic. None but most reckless and position far beneath the contempt of every one except the fanatic. None but most reckless and position far beneath the contempt of every one except the fanatic. None but most reckless and position far beneath the contempt of every one tracet this day, utter its sentiments, or reathe its spirit in their lives and conversation. A large portion of the persons of that character, resident of this vicinity, numbering several thousands of both sexes, assembled in Harrison Grove on the day above mentioned, to commemorate the Annion's freedom. The declaration for the versary of the action's freedom. The declaration of the people of the United States.

It is very rare in this vicinity, that so many men of distinguished ability are collected together as were seen upon this occasion. Speeches were made by Rev. W. H. Chaming,

is not only legal and just, but is best adapted to promote the education of that class of our population.

Now, would it be legal and just, for the School Committee of Boston, or of any other place, to establish separate schools for white children who happen to be in different circumstances in life? Would any school committee, in any place in this country, satisfy their constituents, should they say that the son of Esquire A., though he has no better talents for learning than the son of poor B, must be educated at a separate school, because his father has no inconsiderable influence in the committee to classify the children of any city or town according to their wealth? We trow not. Is any more legal and just to make distinctions on account of color? Common sense answers, no.—This tint of the skin was given them by the band of the Almighty; and although he clothed them with a sable lave, yet he also gave them the same intellect—the same powers of perception and resistance.

Wendall Phillips, Esq. They were characteristic of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the men. It does not come within the line of the children of the School established. Mr. It does not come within the line of the the sum of the hillings, to report their sayings or detail their proceedings. Those who take sufficient interest, will refer to the Liberator and Standard. Mr. will refer to the Liberator and Standard. Mr. Suil refer to the Liberator and Standard. Mr. Garrison announced his intention to sail for Europe sometime during the present mouth. We trust that the may be spared to undergo the fatigues, and that the may be spared to undergo the fatigues, and that the may be spared to undergo the fatigues, and that the may be spared to undergo the fatigues, and that m

THELIBERATOR.

Until further notice, letters and comm no for Mr. Garanos must be addressed to him, to the care of George Thompson, Esq., Waterloo

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE, AND

on this side by those whose counsel and co-operation are to be regarded as of inestimable value. What will be the result of this mission, time alone can determine. I humbly hope it will be, to some extent at least, serviceable to the cause of suffering humanity for by us in vain, and which shall fall, (so we pledge throughout the world. I do not go to flatter England, or to disperage my native land, but to protest seed, and be as precious to us as an example as against the foul deed of the Free Church of Scotland, in putting into its treasury the price of blood, and giving for it the right hand of Christian fellowship to the American slaveholder;—to enlost for the reply to a trifling token on our part, of grateful ac-overthrow of slavery, by moral instrumentalities, all knowledgment to the writer. t at is disinterested, humane and free ;-to vindicate auxiliaries, from the esperaions of their betrayers and defamers, and as worthy of the most entire confidence and the most liberal encouragement;—to avow or elebrations, and anti-slavery associat ons, had no celebrations, and anti-slavery associat ons, had no celebrations, and anti-slavery associat ons, had no other good result, it would be enough that they throw of whatever stands opposed to the kingdom of peace and holiness. peace and boliness.

I hope to be at my editorial post in the course of may be doubted whether any other instrume Thope to be at my editorial post in the course of may be doubted whether any other instrumentality three or four months, greatly improved in bodily than association, or any other means than the perbeath, and mightily refreshed in spirit. During my sonal acquaintance it induces, could have so far overablence, the following gifted friends have kindly consented to assume the editorial management of the Liberator:—EDWUND QUINCY, CHARLES K. WHIP-LY, MARIA W. CHARMAN, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Units. But this is the letter: It shows the ability This they will do gratuitously, and as a token of of the writer, and the power of perseverance to obtheir interest in the welfare of the paper, and the tain a sufficient education against the laws and customs. success of the mission. I need not add, that, with toms of the community :- it shows what slaves think such a combination of soul and talent, the Liberator of the system that grinds them down, and repelathe will be vastly more useful and interesting than it has been in my power to make it

I shall endeavor to be prompt and regular in my ommunications to the paper from abroad.

Farewell all! WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

TP An unknown friend has transmitted the followng lines to Mr. GARRISON, in view of his English tinction of slavery, as well as very happily conceiv- to God and their country, to do all that they can Liberator :-

TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Go on ! God speed thee on thy way ! Thou shalt rejoice the victory won :-But though thou ne'er should st see that day, "Tis naught to thee-go on ! go on ! The slave who loathes his galling chain,

And makes unheard his bitter moan. Methinks he gross out in his pain, · Friend of the slave, go on ! go on ! His brethren in this northern land, Cry out to thee in earnest tone, To thee and all thy faithful band-· Friends of the slave, go on ! go on !

Where all thy noble deeds are known Till every bondsman shall be free, It says to thee, 'go on! go on!' In the dense crowd the voice is heard-Tis with you when you seem alone, Bids you anew your spirit gird-And still repeats, ' Go on ! go on !'

From far a call is sent to thee,

4th of July, 1846.

THE RURAL FAIR AND CELEBRATION OF

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT DEDHAM. This interesting occasion equalled the highest an-

disipated in its benefits.

All the friends immediately concerned in preparing or it united as soon as it was over, in the warmen expressions of grateful acknowledgment for the cause's sake, to their condjutors from far and near, Mr Dran Mas. Charmas:
who so faithfully and cheerfully came to their aid, in Mrs. Clay informed me, a few days ago, that yo

expressed in the words of Mr. Garrison, who presided and addressed the assembly the second in the order

of time, following William H. Channing. much of them, but my most sanguine expectations found new and true friends to fill the place of the are more than realized; for I see them gathered mercenaries who had lately betrayed me. from all quarters, so numerously, that the question of attendance might be much more easily answered that I am innocent of true offence, and that a return if we inquire who has not come, than if we ask who ing acknowledgment of injustice is certain in the has. On a day like the present, when the a tractions future. are so great elsewhere, and when it is so difficult to bring people together in a cause like this, opposed to bound by the constitutional will of the majority. the people, I bless those dear friends who are here denounced it. When she-my country-calls for with us to rescue this anniversary from the ser-help, I respond to the call, at the bazard of all that is vice of Slavery, and who have come that they might dear and valuable in life. testify their desire for the liberty of the enslaved And they will have it, if God be indeed the Atmighty! warn his children against evil, but to rescue them at

friends, would be in the words of the old adage, 'like lost, national existence gone, upon any other system carrying coals to Newcastle'! You, who have been of action!
through fire and flood in this cause, I cannot tell you | If I were drafted, and refused action, it would be my thing new about it. But some there may well treason: to volunteer, is but to fulfil the same moral e in this great concourse, who think the anti-sla- duty, which the law, by compulsion, would other very movement ought to be put down. It is a good wise enforce :
omen to see them here; it looks frank and manly;

If the Mexicans were to threaten the sacking of and to such I will frankly and more particularly ad. Boston, and all its terrible accompaniments, and 1 dress myself.

Mr. Garrison was heard with intense interest by the fraternal band that surrounded him. It was their been iniquitously brought on in the cause of slavery last opportunity to listen to him previous to his de- I fight not for slavery, but for my country. Let the looked for by them all as a principal feature in into this cruel position. Yes, by Heavens, and if the proceedings of the day-a day so full of in-

nee of this bitherto untried means of serving the Every possible means were used to defeat me. Anon-cause, will be most valuable to them hereafter, whenever the experiment of a Rural Fair shall be repeated, though they cannot hope for a more delightful and command, he will win fame, and on his return, the

enlivening effect of the singing and music-and the ere, warning them against giving me a chance variety of enjoyments offorded by the day. It was evation. I ask nothing, I expect nothing from the universally conceded, even by the experienced in slave party. I make now, as heretofore, eternal war more pleasure parties, which have no purpose beyond the enjoyment of the hour, that this fels cast all and honorable peace, just to us, and to Mexico. they had before attended into the shade. And why Who, then, dare denounce me? I dely the world should it not? since only the predominance of the idea of duty can ensure permanent satisfaction, and only the remembrance of those in bonds can or ought to make the Northern freeman happy on this day of

ists have the satisfaction of feeling that they are teaching their contemporaries the se-cret of new enjoyments, as well as the application of righteons principles. We are preparing ourselves or greater and happier freedom, by our method of ob-aining it for the conlaved. We are thus retaining and strengthening all that is valuable in puritanism its uncompromising right of principle and strenuous fidelity in action, while we cast away its formal aus

The benefits of associated and organized activ were never more apparent than on this occasion; and we pledged ourselves anew, in the spirit, never, on our parts, to be found wanting to the friends who had been so faithful in sustaining us in this effort and The hour has come for me to say to you, each and every other for the cause.

The hour has come for me to say to you, each and all, Frankwell! I leave this day, (Thursday,) for Liverpool, in the Britannia, on the mission so warm-ly invoked by the friends of emancipation on the other side of the Atlantic, and so cordially approved Stonham, Danvers, from the towns of the Old ourselves,) upon hearts of like fidelity, like gon seed, and be as precious to us as an example as It will not be thought a breach of confidence, as we suppress the name, to give the following note, in

He is a fugitive from slavery, and possesses those the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its kindred high moral feelings and intellectual capacities, which astonish the pro-slavery community in a man of coldence and the most liberal encouragement; to avow of excellence in the oppressed race. If our fairs, and common pro-slavery argument, that they would not be fore if they could :- It shows that

· Honor and shame from no conditions rise Act well your part—there all the honor lies

And when the deeds of the pretended patriots an hypocritical politicians of our land come up for judgment with those of the oppressed, how noble in con parison with such as the self-degraded, purchased mission; and as they are full of encouragement to Webster, will these true patriots, whom he tramples him, and to all who are laboring with him for the ex-on, appear, inasmuch as they feel it a duty they owe ed, we do not hesitate to give them a place in the the deliverance of three millions of Americans that are this day clanking their chains as a testimony against our civil and religious institutions."

BOSTON, July 12, 1846. My Respected Friends:

I received your tokens of kindness with unutterable gratitude. I feel it an extra and undeserved reward for my exercions. Having been taught, from experience, the horrors of American slavery, I feel it a duty that I owe to my God and my country, to do all that I can for the deliverance of the three millions of Americans that are this day clanking their chains, as a testimony against our civil and religious institutions. It is not the loaves and fishes, nor the fragments that may be gathered after the multitude, that I am seeking. These things may all fail, or cause me to feel exceedingly sad; but when I have discharged my duty, to the best of my sbility, I son always sure of a conscience void of offence towards God, which amply rewards me for all that I can do for the oppressed of my country.

Your over ready fellow-laborer,

Another letter—a most deeply painful one from C. MY RESPECTED FRIENDS:

Another letter-a most deeply painful one from M. Clay-was at first judged to partake somewhat of the character and to fall under the rules of private correspondence, although of public concernment in subject and sentiments. But the permision to show it to Mr. Garrison has drawn forth his opinion, that its publication is due to Mr. Clay, and probably exhiele of Mr. Garrison's expression of sentiment re specting Mr. Clay's course, that circumstance make it the proper medium for Mr. Clay's counter statecipations of all who enjoyed its pleasures, and par- ment in self justification. This letter shall have a reply next week.

> CAMP OWSLEY, NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY. My DEAR MRS. CHAPMAN:

The feelings of the managers may be most happily the Anti-Slavery Society, &c.; and some friend has just sent me a number of the Liberator, using severe language against me.

Having regarded you, and those associated with "I rejoice," said Mr. Garrison, " to witness this de. you, as the true friends of liberty among men, it lightful scene, and to meet this thronging multitude gave me much pain to find you alienated suddenly of the devoted friends of our cause. I expected from me, when I had just began to feel that I had

We have solemnly agreed, in this republic, to be the actual spirit of the day, and to the character of Up to the time that Congress assumed the war,

It is the duty of a father of a family, not only

To talk to you on the subject of slavery, beloved Such, also, is the duty of the citizen. Country is

were to repulse them, I presume you or Mr. Garrison would hardly deem me a traitor, because the war had parture for England; and his words were therefore blood shed in this war rest upon those who forced us

terest and attraction that the hours were too short for the satisfactions that were at hand to crown them.

The experience that the managers gained by the cruel and anusual denunciation of the slave party. overthrow of slavery is sure. Remonstrances were Indeed, too much can hardly be said of the beauty made to governor Owsley, on this ground, against of the grove and grounds—the brightness of the day my getting a field appointment, and letters have the elequence of the speakers—the elevating and been written to the l'resident and military command

> in this respect, and challenge the arbetrament of all Again, I thus prove that I am not an enemy of the

but of slavery.

The confidence of the lower class of the peoessential to my success. The lie is proven upon the

nice that there were yet signs of vitality in the said dared to heard the lion in his den! Mr. Garrison may confine himself to his army circle of action. I do not blame him. I make her the circle of action. ever, that he will not presume to think for me | am of as stern stuff as he. I ask no favors of most man. The man does not live who can rule C. M. C.

Begging your pardon, somen may.
Suppose Mr. G. should say, that dissolution and rebellion were the true remedy now; how sails act? Is my State ready for it? Am I to rep in fruits of his success? 'Fun for you, but drain to

spare me, strengthen myself for the unequal con n which fate has placed me. I ask not for miles power, for its own sake, for I contemn the rule power, for its own state of the soldier. I fight for the vantage roas that I may win a final triumph for that ear you and I have consecrated in our immed bette with the trars and blood of the soul selection. berty,

If I fall in this contest, you are a woman, Por you

Begging your pardon, sewes may.

and yours, ! fall. Shall I not be reasembered? Sall not my name he vindicated? I trust you! Yours, ever,

I go now from a loved home and dear family, rai,

ing all things, because I may thus, if Provinces

P. S. You may show this to Mr. Garrison, W. start for the South in three days.

The managers, in acknowledging the aid that the The managers, in acknowledging the ad that far have at this time received for the cause, feel that is utterly impossible to do justice to the amount has multitude of instances, help came most unespecially from sources that could not be identified; nor is supposed that the friends of the cause care to rea public acknowledgment of what it has been their to ty and their pleasure to do in its service. It is us because justice both to our own feelings and to be contributions demands it, that particular school edgment is made as far as practicable. As he is vastly greatest proportion which cannot be referred any one by name, we can but earnestly desire to the blessing that waits on a liberal heart, my beaturned, ' heaped up, and running out into the bonne of those that gave such timely help.

It will not, under the circumstances, be thoughting vidious if the managers name Mr. Blanchas, & Engley, Mr. Jacobs of Chelses, Mr. Quine, & Gray of Boston, Mr. Russell of Hingham, Dr. Ros. ditch, Mr. W. Bowditch, Mr. Cushing of Waterley, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Whiting of Dedham, Mr. Takani and Mr. Morey, with Mr. Pierce of Salean, Mr. Pintiss and Mr. Sanger of Danvers, as those bales the occasion is especially indebted for its brillion

Several thousands assisted on the occasion by the presence; yet the admirable order and dressa d he scene was never broken. The speeches were le William H. Channing, William Lloyd Garries, F. Clarke, Ralph W. Emerson, and Wendell Phila The latter commented, in a masterly manner, um the common charge against the abolitionists the they were men of one idea. . If it were so, it were grievous ain'; but the charge is refuted by mobequally common one—that they might have about such numbers by insisting on abolishing everything else that was wrong too. \*Oh, you men of on idea!'-began the accusers of the came-twhy in you stick to your abolition?' And to this to the charges against us destroy one another, and itsl remains a debated question, whether the shorten ists are most to blame for being narrow-minded, as exclusively attached to anti-slavery, or for large their heads so full of opposition to every thing els that is wrong, that they cannot help, in the even own phrase, ' sifting it in.' 'You are sectarias m clannish,' says one. ' No! they hate one antiand are quarrelling among themselves, says ander. They are desperate Whigs! 'No-no-you'd find that they desperately and foolishly abjur to

There has never been an accusation brogi against us by one opposer, that has not been met at re futed by another.

The fact remains, that the abolitionists teach and practise upon those fundamental principles of ger eral and universal conservative efficacy which for have disinterestedness enough to unhold. Being fis, we are stigmatized as a party. Going for the whole toe are blamed because selfishness and indolence pre vent others from going with us.

The cause has risen on the horizon, like the sun his strength; and while some men are angrily six ning under the noon-tide because that his then clothed themselves, 'other some' are talking ales the old Greek fable of the Sun and he North Wat as if it were not the decided warmth which the set of Love and Fr edom has shed into our souls, which makes the icy-hearted take exceptions at as. Boy hate to melt. [See Mr. Emerson's eloquent special the Standard : for all reply to which we say, they been so long time with thee, and yet has the

The Managers' pledge was \$500; and wear lap py to be able to announce, that, as far as at possis appears, it will speedily be redeemed. Mr. Jucken, treasurer, will present his account herefor Meanwhile, the following sums, received person and subsequent to the Fair, are gratefully arknow

DONATIONS

To the R ral A. S. Fair, and to defray the expanse the celebration, band of music, 4c. Received by I. W. Chapman. C. F. Hovey, Mary Donaldson, Miss Coffin, (through H. Sargent,) W. I. Bowditch, Thomas Brown, By M. G. Chapman, (sales of goods,) S. Cabot, C. and H. Sargent, C. and H. Sargent,
Mrs. Marcus Spring,
E. L. Follen,
Polly Ashby, (by Miss Kenny,)
Walpole friends, (by L. D. Gray,) By E. L. Follen. Lucy Cabnt, Mrs. Harmon,

THE 'LIBERTY DAP. A beautiful little book for children, which is, " learn, to be continued in periodical numbers, if he manded, was hastily prepared under this nam the Rural Fair, and every copy on the ground sold There has long been a want of just such a roll for children, particularly since the discontinua The Slave's Friend'-formerly published by the

The retail price is 8 cts. per copy, or 61.4 cts. pri American A. S. Society. dozen. It is be conducted by Mrs Folles; alcoholated alone is sufficient assurance of its executation. No one has been more successful in reaching and so bely influencing the minds of children. Only a most of attenuate. of alrength, compass, and tenderness enough to her written the emoirs of Ferrios and Follar a my fit to form the mind of childhood to the glorism

ion of those great spirits.

The trash for children that the American sellers flood the market with, is proverbal, and a bye-word in English literature. Let all, especially abolitionists, see to it that the demand for this excited little periodical creates the supply. It is published by Leonard Bowles, also for sale at the Anisto very Offices, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia

All morning of the M. E. Church, in Franklin Circuit, Erie Conference, held at the Chapel, pursuant to previ L Church, John Perkins was called to the Chair, on the vulgar der a fall and rather protracted discussion, in which Mr. Prosect of Cuyahugu Falls, Rev. B. S. Boydon of Franklin, and lay brethren Adams, Mack,

carmently desire that

ral heart, may be re-

a, Mr. Quincy, Mr. Hingham, Dr. Bow

rs, as those tenhon

der and decorum of The speeches were by a Lloyd Garrison, J. and Wendell Philips.

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Going for the whole

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into our souls, which ceptions at us. They in a cloquent speech in which we say, "Have

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TOAP!

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the American book

Let all, especially

upply. It is publish-sale at the Anti-Sia-

ek and Philadelphia

efficacy which frw

Revil, Leffingwell, and others, participating, adopt Whereas, the Most High God has made of one bood, all nations of men that dwell upon the face of C. M. CLAY. the carth; and whereas, all men are created equal Mr. Garrison. We carm; and by their Crea or with certain inalienais rights, among which are life, liberty, and the mult of happiness; and whereas, we believe it im ging the aid that they possible for any child of man to be born a slave-lib cause, feel that it is ery being derived from the law of Nature, it is the to the amount. In a eriforing every human creature, the moment he shes the vital air, of which no human being can

is your columns?

deprive him ; therefore, Resolved, That the holding the human species as prapert ist most flagrant sin, and in the words of Sir tian Blackstone, ' is a violation of both the natural and the revealed law'-and no circumstances can make it other than a most flagrant sin against God. 2. That it was sin to steal men from Africa, and reduce them to a state of bondage, and for the same reason, it is wrong to retain them in slavery; the original taker being a THIEF, so also are all those sho receive them as siaves, or as such, retain them and all those who in any way sustain or justify the

WHILE NUMBER DCCCX

METHODIST ACTION ON SLAVERY.

FRISKLIN, Portage Co., Ohio, July 4th, 1846.

gh and 10th of April last, a copy of which was sent

the proceedings of a meeting of the

the Methodist Chapel, in this town, on the

of Palsburgh Christian Advocate, one of the of-

refused their insertion. Will they find a

or columns?

ment, on Thursday, April 9th, 1846, to maideration the sin of slavery in the M.

of the meeting having been stated by the Secre-

the following preamble and resolutions were,

Mr. Kenney of the Akron Station, and Rev.

to the fellowing a converse, one of the of-

of the M. E. Church, which was

eractice, are justly entitled to the epithets, 'thieves,' 3. That we believe with John Wesley, that . Me. buers are on a level with men-stealers; and that the siden of American slavery is the vilest that ever as the sun, and is sustained by a more delibeate stes of complicated villany-fraud, robbery, and urier-than was ever practised by Mahomedan or

4 That slavery is perpetuated by the highest kind of theft and robbery ; for it not only robs men of their right to wages for services rendered, but it takes from them by physical force the right to themselves invading the territories of Nature and of Nature's God, and stripping immortal spirits, made in the imare of the Most High, of all their natural right, thus ducing men to things, and making merchandise of those for whom Christ died

5. That the sin of American slavery is, to an enough mous extent, the sin of the Church, and that an awful responsibility is resting upon her ministers for the

erpetration of this great sin ere the Society adjourned, to meet again on S: urday, April 18th. Met pursuant to adjournment, and opened with prayer by Rev. M. H. Bettis of bimfield; when, on motion, an invitation was exended to members of the M. E. Church from other districts and circuits, and to clergy men of the M. E. Church generally, to take part in the discussion of the everal questions to be presented. The following utions were freely discussed in which Rev Mears, Bettis, Boydston, Kinney, and Prosser, and lay membera Adams, Mack, Perkins, Leffingwell, and others participated, and finally adopted :-

1. That professing Christians, members of Evangelical Churches, both at the North and at the South. to a very great extent, the principal supporters of shreer-that all northern Christians, who neglect to lift up the warning voice, or who refuse to take sides with God's suffering poor, are searcely less guilty: and that ministers not only may, but ought speak out, and are bound to lift up their voices and coose this system of soul murder, even on the Sabbut day : and that these ministers who neglect to much against this, as they do against other sins, do at declare the whole counsel of God.

2. That it is not consistent with Christian princ wa moral evil to punish those who make merchaudie of God's image, or those who support or apologise pulpits, or to partake with us at our Communion

scasons and love feasts 3. The discipline of the M. E. Church expressly forbids the buying and selling of men, women and thildren, with the intention of enslaving them; that, therefore, the admitting slaveholders to membership in the Church, or continuing them in it, is a direct riclation of this General Rule of the Discipline of the Church, and should be forthwith put away as a sin agninat God

4. That it is the sense of the Franklin Society of the M. E. Church, that a Methodist minister who is either producery in sentiment, or who refuses openly to beclare his opposition to slavery, as well as opposition to the M. E. Church, (while slavery exists in it,) can-

of receive the support of this Society.

5. That one of the rights of every Christian body

6. That we intend to remain in the Church con-PRIOR FOR THE PRESENT, and endeavor to free her from the guilt and sin of American slavery, until we and that our efforts on this subject are of no avail 7. That we cannot conscientiously support, or aid

in the support of any minister sent amongst us, who reglects or refuses to raise his voice, and use his'ex-

eths against the sin of slavery.

8. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to forwarded to the Eric Annual Conference at its session, and that we memorialize said Confertue upon the existence of slavery in the Church, and request them to adopt such measures as will make their voice he heard and responded to in the next General Conference; and that they take such measures to will be likely to secure the co operation of the

other annual conferences.

9. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and reacutions he forwarded to the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, for publication, with the request for that, and all other official papers of the M. E. Church to pubpublish the same.

19. That, in case the preceding resolution be not complied with, a copy be forwarded to some promisentanti-slavely paper for publication, with a request to all anti-slavery papers in the Union to publish the

Il. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare and forward the foregoing for publication, acsording to the two preceding resolutions.

JOHN PERKINS, Chairman. Atlest\_C. W. Leffingwell, Secretary

Ly On Wednesday evening last, the colored cities have tens of Boston gave Mr. Garrison their parting ben-ediction and farewell, in the Belknap-street meetinghope. It was a most interesting occasion, the par-iculars of which we hope to give next week.

REFORM MOVEMENTS OF THE AGE. Mecca, (Ohio,) June 24, 1846 DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :

I have, for a long time, been desirous to write

Pardon what may seem to be too great familiarity in one who has had so little personal acquaintance with you, having never had the satisfaction of seeing your face but once; though I have mentally, through I left the Presbyterinn Church, in consequence | Christ can reign over the Gentiles. of a disturbance originating from an address on the Sabbath, and doctrinal heresy. I admire the Libera-firm and broad foundation of the non-resistant kingtor for its reformatory character, and advecacy of dom of Jesus was laid in peace, in righteon free discussion. If the principle of free discussion and believe—when the new covenant dispense no other evil in God's universe) but would be eradi- for eighteen hundred years, recreant Christian

original dust, but is not our manhood, our divinity, tion will accrue to the church of Christ. One True, kingdoms, states, families and sects rise, flourish, and fall; but I speak of the race of man, not as
a human government or institution, but as under
the Liberator by C. Stearns, has given rise to some tion and Government of the United States; and it departing and being with Christ.

ever will be abolished until there is a balance of North from the South (which ought to be done, in- possible that God would pardon the trangress works. His works are Truth and Reform. When our enemies. But what could a

is a moral and religious enterprise. Slavery should ti-slavery lecture cannot but take effect, in sight of he abolished, because it is wrong—because it is in the fleeing fugitive, and in hearing of the baying opposition to the divine government, a violation of blood-hound. our natural relation to our fellow-men. It must be abolished, in accordance with the constitution of so- wrongs and sufferings of a lady, (colored,) or, as she the true reformative principle that can do it. Bal- the other an African. She was born in Warren, our lot-box, cartridge-box influence cannot do it, any county seat, where she lived until she was about 18 matical problem. It cannot be accomplished by an when being desirous to go to school, and learning election of a pro-slavery people, nor by military that a colored man taught a school for colored schol-power, whose very organization is at war with the are in Cincinnati, she went on board a steam-boat to rights of man, and the government of God, the re- go down the river. On board the boat was a mot

and the non-resistant principles of abolitionists! By Davis urged her to go home with them, promising her ultraism, I mean the legitimately carrying out of our abolition principles, in every subject of religion, politics, social relation, &c. Our country has gone through a great many ballot-box revolutions, not one of which has meliorated or bettered the condition of tile and commercial drawbacks. Our population is any class of our oppressed people, not to say any chiefly farmers. We form our matrimen

of the great moral reformatory spirit of the present age, (and this will be one, the like of which has never a shakes with the palsy. I hope the old lady will soon make its rays on social man since the morning stars make her will; but if she has got no better recruit sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy,) but simultaneously with the overthrow of human slavery, and by the agency of the same all I hope she may live long enough to retain them in

Prince of Peace-clear developments of the nature and operations of true Christianity. The exposure of the wickedness and hypocrisy of churches and ministers, which have been brought to view by the anti-slavery enterprise, are incredible and as-tounding! And is there no design in all this? God and nature have wise and benevolent designs in every exposure of evil Let the mantle of charit cover all who are under its folds, but let not th roughly seamless robe be rent. The churches of Christenacquainted with your spirit, as though we had been dom (so called) which sustain slavery, war and inmates of the same household for the last seven that taking, are not churches of Christ. He never years past. The 'Clerical Appeal' was the first introduction; Non-Resistance was the next development. To this doctrine I had previously been made a convert by C. E. Dutton, in 1835; about which are the wild olive, that must be broken off, before

vas universally and heartily adopted, what a glori- through the ministration of the Spirit of Truth, was one triumph would be achieved by Truth! What a set up, removing the dark, shudowy, bloody dispenbright prospect would be opened for the progression sation of Moses, which was fitted only for children of our race! Not a single moral evil (and there is and slaves, and not meet for the sons of God. Yes, cated. While nothing passes for truth but what has the sanction of past ages and time honored institutions, all hopes of future improvement would be foreclosed. Reform lies at the foundation of all improvement; and what is there in the circle of our not a failure. The eye of faith sees the true daguerknowledge that does not admit, nay, absolutely de- rectype of guspel truth impressed on the visage and mand improvement? As individuals, are we not heart of our redeemed and disenthralled race. The progressing? Our budies may be hastening to their greatest benefit arising from the anti-slavery agitaby the increasing wisdom of past experience and form will keep pace with another. While we are lamoral power, arising to a higher state of boring for one class of the appressed and unfortunate. spiritual perfection? As to the great mass of men we are made acquainted with the wants and condi-which constitutes the world, have we not abundant tion of other classes. While we are agonizing to testimony that it is looking forward to manhood? break the chains of our suffering brother, we sunder

divine government-the reign of the Prince of observations, which, to me, have been very inter-Peace. Don't you expect, brother, and don't every esting. I was glad to find the editor of the Libera true public reformer expect, there is a better day tor firm and unyielding in his advocacy for free oming? If not, what are all your prayers and la- discussion. You have merited the approbation o bors worth, setting saids the little paltry support the true-hearted. Truth has nothing to fear. Like you get for your perishing bodies? This, no doubt, an Egyptian pyramid, it stands on its own basis. is why there is so much falling off from our ranks? We can do nothing against, but for the truth. At They have not faith in God and progression in the kingdom of Truth. Every man's work must be tried so as by fire. Whatever ages and generations father gives a son an estate, he has no right to take past of Reformers have done, one thing is certain, it away -- the son may squander it. Animal life is they have never done our work. The fallibility of the gift of God; if we spend it rightfully, we are as man, the great principles on which the Reformation of Martin Luther commenced, and which has been the cause of every reformation since Christ, and will death are not enactments of God, but they are parts overturn every sect in sectdom, and every bloody of God's divine arrangement in the formation of human government in the civilized world. A moral our animal nature. They are the result of divinreformation and a civil revolution are two very dis-tinct events. The first is brought about by the strength and operation of truth; the latter by brute of the sects, is, that pain, sickness and death are the ree. The first advances the reign of the Prince of penalty of the Adamic law, inflicted on the race for Peace; the second gives triumph to the powers of the transgression of the first man. I have not time darkness. The reformation of Luther commenced to refute this opinion here, (to do which, the Scrip as a reformation, but terminated in a revolution by tures afford abundant testimony.) I will only say, sword, leaving the work imperfect, and for other that what men call (wrongfully) physical evil, is th hands to complete. So far as it was carried on as a result of the violation of the law of our animal na moral reform, so far it was good. The American ture; a law that existed prior to the Adamic law revolution, as it had but very little moral reform in or prohibition, which was given as a test for the it, terminated in a Constitution, compacted of slavery formation of moral character. The death spoken of and liberty, and though there may be some good in (not threatened) in connection with the prohibition it, as a whole, it is a curse to the nation. Had one of the fruit, was not physical, but moral death—'twas class of influential American citizens, in whose giving to Adam what violation of the laws of our hearts there ought to have resided a weight of moral moral nature gives to every man-bad moral char and religious power, been true in their professed alle- acter, moral death The Saviour died on the cross the Prince of Peace, instead of making 'yielded up the ghost;' 'He laid down his life. cartridges and praying to the God of armies, slavery Jesus said, 'Our friend Lazarus sleepeth.' It is would never have been entertained by the Constitu- said of Stephen, 'he fell asleep,' &c. Paul calls it Evidently all thes cases refer to the death of the body, or natural death reformatory power in the Union.

Of the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the same class are all those deaths of saints, who land the saints are saints are saints. stanter) would have on slavery; yet I am quite cer- a law, and then inflict its penalty? Nay, verily not tain that it would require as much moral principle. It is now about ten years since I emigrated into to counteract the rau-slavery of the North, as the Ohio. From principle, as well as necessity, I derive slavery of the South. In either case, whether slavery my support and that of my family by cultivating the at the South, or pro-slavery at the North, fall first, earth; consequently my acquaintance with men and Unconstitutional annex- things is rather limited. Yet, although my post is ations prevent, or prolong the time; but I rather obscure, I have been always awake to everything think this a crumbling concern. My confidence that interested reforn in general and anti-slavery in that slavery will be abolished is in God, though not particular. I have read and I have written all that abstraction. What I know of God is by his could—I have encouraged our friends and rebuked a. His works are Truth and Reform. When our enemies. But what could a solitary individual ple, nor with our professed opposition to slavery I see Truth and Reform progressing through his come-outer do, with the laws, constitution, and redivine agent, man, then I am sure some great ob- ligion of the country against him? Previous to the slivery under any circumstances, to occupy our cloud, dark and heavy, arising from the West, ac- very in Ohio. Demagogues have used it as the companied with all favorable signs, I expect rain, have old eider-barrels and coon skins, to drag them-I not only see the powerful reformatory, moral in-selves, or rather be dragged, into office. The peo-strumentalities of anti-slavery—the Standard, flong ple in Ohio have learned to decline a few nouns, and out to the wind—the little Bugle, sounding the full to conjugate a few verbs; but to read without a transsemibreve of freedom within call of the slave bor-der—the handwriting on the walls of Lexington— Daniel, praying in Baltimore, with his window open, -but by the same instrumentality by which the re- all the good things of this life; an I by the latter ev demption of the slave is brought about, other great benevolent reforms will be accomplished. Abolitionists are not men of but sas ides. If slavery is these parts; through the instrumentality of Stephen abolished by moral means and without bloodshed, it and Abby Foster, a great change has been wrought will be a great day, not only for America, but for the They were here when I returned from the East i whole world. Ireland will come in possession of her ights. England's operative will reap the fruits of the soil he has made productive by his labor, and clothe himself in the web his own hands have woven. is to oppose all sin, whether in its individual or associted capacity—that this right does and must exist
in the very nature os things, of a hich no man, or
body of men, can legally or morally divent them; that
starry being a high and during sin against God, evtry follows of Chr at is in duty bound to bear his
try follows of Chr at is in duty bound to bear his
try follows against it, on all proper occtions.

Clothe himself in the web his own hands have woven. The
temple of Janus will be shut, and the Olive
I may say distinct States—fix what benefit is there
in a pretended union, where there is none? What
advantage is there in a folse issue? What union is
there between Freedom and Slavery? Why bind a
propensities, and cannot be subdued by the cultivation of the moral and intellectual organs. Abolition

State. Slavery is here in a papable shape. An au-

> ciety, on the principle of moral principle. This is said, one of her grandfathers was an Irishman, and more than chemistry or botany can solve a mathe- or 20, when she went to Pittsburgh to live at service cognition of which constitutes the very essence of ster named Davies, with wife and mother, from the that we are required to abolish.
>
> North, going down. The mother was taken sick
>
> Dear brother, how much depends on the ultraism. The colored girl was hired to watch and nurse her.

> thing of the bondman; neither do I expect it ever tions amongst ourselves. There are no plantations, married by our some. We have some Quakers of the human rights, and brought to act on correct moral principles. I have long lost all confidence in all ballot-hox morality, and so have many of our thinking men; yes, and amongst the Liberty party leaf-Not only the abolition of slavery will be the effect lanx of good and true Buck-eye lecturers.

> mighty truth by which it will be accomplished, there her own bosom. But there are some noble co will be a great manifestation of the reign of the outers from the M. E. Church.

yet when once reformed, they stay put. The great difficulty is, to get over their prejudices. Now Ohio New Englanders have been so long from fatherland, that N. E. pro-slavery sets loosely upon them. Then the very fact that we have been so long from our mother country increases our curiouity, and gives a keener relish to see and hear from home. I have seen and heard an attempt to turn away the ear from home stephen and Abby, by crying out, 'foreign and eastern influence,' produce a contrary effect in fixing the attention, and increasing the draire to hear more. Do, brother G., come to Ohio, as soon as you can. It seems to me that the cause demands it. I will do all I can to sustain you, and others will do more. In the mean time, send on a good forerunner. On the Danvers, immediately take counsel with our friends. the mean time, send on a good forerunner. On the Danvers, immediately take counsel with our friends bone of my leg, which gave me a long confinement.

Oh, what delight the Liberator administered to me and 'fire-proof' fellow laborer, James N. Buffun then! I thank God, and I thank you. Little, air, do In addition to friend Buffum, (who will be there, you know the amount of good you do, by casting it is expected that John Prince, of Danvers, and broad the seed of truth. God bless you, now and

LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY. HARTFORD, Ohio, July 4, 1846.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I imagine the Soul of anti-slavery Soldiery as

embled at this hour in Dedham. What would I not give to be there? Indeed, I am there in spirit, though separated geographically by almost 800 miles mountain and valley.

When I was a theological student, I was waited

was the reason I assigned for declining the work of a foreign missionary. But here, all at once, my field is among the heathen, as a missionary. And I attending these meetings. The proposition which widely differ, in this respect, from regions nearer the

I think the people having fewer books and other means of mental culture, are more easily led astray by the arts of the designing, both in state and church, han in New England. Here, whoever wishes for office, must comply with the injunction, Ask, and ve shall receive." At this moment, there are three angry aspirants gallopping through the State, begging to be made Governors. One of them is the andidate of the third party. He is a minister in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, in regular standing, 'a lively stone' in the 'bulwark of American lavery.' Of the three, I think him decidedly the the interests of humanity.

I think the dishonesty of the third party here exseeds, if possible, that of New England. Its leaders openly avow their hatred of anti-slavery societies. and their dislike of ' so much of this nigger business' They will do any thing to secure votes to the party. except to preach genuine anti-slavery; and some of them (I do not exaggerate) will do even that.

Their numination for Governor was a piece of demagogetsm, in keeping with the nomination of tor? And if any of the friends indicated as speak-James K. Polk. They fiercely denounce abolitionists, malign us in their papors and pulpits, declare us infidels of the most odious character, all to secure the votes of priests and other persons, who they are mentioned, of the signify it, by leaving word at know no more of anti-slavery than of the mannurs of the moon, and care as they know.

They represent the party as being in a roperous and growing condition; all the while knowing that it is swallowed up in the other parties in New Hampshire, is 'in ruins' in Western New York, and is declining every where else. Lawyers and other leading men in it, have told me it would be bad policy just now, to make these facts too pub-

Even the infamous marauding expedition now going on in Mexico, they baptize and dignify by the me of War, fully endorse, enlist to fight in its defence, and justify as heartily as the democrats them-

test, and punish the temerity of the Mexicans.

The Standard, the organ of the party, published by the State Central Committee, has an endorsement of the outrage, that is read with ineffable delight by the bloodiest monsters in the ranks of Loco Focoism. It declares, 'The war is not a Texan war. The enemy is not the enemy of Texas, but of the country. To fight HER battles, Cassius M. Clay goes forth, a true-hearted man.' And again, 'It is unbecoming in any one to sneer at those who, moved by a spirit of patriotism (:) have denied themselves the comforts of home, and are leaving it to expose the comforts of home, and are leaving it to expose. the comforts of home, and are leaving it, to expose themselves to the dangers of pestilence and war. To say that these men from the free States have enlisted for the purpose of extending slavery, is to enlisted for the purpose of extending slavery, is to contradict common observation and common sense. Among them are some Liberty men, (!) and would have been contradicted by the contradiction of the contradiction of the purpose of extending slavery, is to against impression, it would be crimsoned with very shame.

A few words about the "Gospel Banner," that says, Among them are some Liberty men, (') and would they go with such an unhallowed object?'

Let, therefore, Cassius M. Clay, and every other editor of that paper an Arab, or a Turk? He preditor of that paper an Arab, or a Turk? He pre-

assassins who are carrying it on.

DemocraticS tandard and Whig of 76. It has stolen sackcloth and ashes would be to short for him to the name and imbibed the vices of both the old par- atone for this gigantic sin. ties. A fellow once said his father always ate very fast, and his mother eat a good while, and that he inherited the qualities of them both. The third party has been as unfortunate, in regard to both the old

Yours as ever,
PARKER PILLSBURY. every where. ...

LP Parker Pillsbury needs no assurance from us that he cannot write too often for the Liberator, or that the friends of the anti-slavery cause here at the East feel a lively spacesal in avery cause here at the East feel a lively spacesal in avery cause here. East feel a lively interest in every true effort that is made for its advancement at the West.

E.T The letter from our esteemed friend, John smith, of Meeta, Ohio, though a long, is a very in slave? It is the work of her own interesting one; and though it was intended rather for our private perusal than for the public eye, we deem it too serviceable to the cause of universal reform to withhold it. We hope to hear from him more frequently. We remember his visit to Boston with husband, and a dear son, who (for an angel of the service to the cause of the service to the service to

e anniversary of British emancipation will

FIRST OF AUGUST CRIEBRATIONS.

centre depot and town-house. The proximate grove to the town house will make it conv latter place. At the late meeting of the Plym

in Lynn, and make this, in addition to a first of A Thomas T. Stone, of Salem, will be present and ad dress the meeting. It is hoped that every man who has aught to say in behalf of human rights will at

tend some one of these meetings, and say it.

Mrs. Brooks and her faithful co-workers are mak ing reparations for a great meeting in Concord. It is not known, as yet, whether the friends in Worcester county are doing any thing, but we hope to hear before next week that they are making preparations for a celebration on a large scale. This may be done by a union of the friends in the differ ent societies.

And now, I wish to submit a plan for sustaining these meetings, which I hope will be adopted, with such alterations only as the good of the anti-slavery on by an agent, and strongly urged to become a mis-cionary to the heathen. My superficial education meeted to excuse the liberties here taken with the quested to excuse the liberties here taken with the names, they are urged, by every consideration of attending these meetings. The proposition which I had to cross no ocean, and submit to no ordination to have to make is, that Wendell Phillips, Wm. H enter it. But it is heathen ground,—nor does it Channing, Caleb Stetson, John M. Spear, and Lewis Hayden attend the meeting at Concord; Edmund Quincy, William A. White, Addison Davis, an others, attend the meeting at Abington ; Adin lon, Samuel May, Geo. W. Stacy, Joshua T. Everett, and others, attend the meeting at Worceste In addition to the persons named, there will doubtless be many others at the different meetings, who will be able to deepen the interest and enliven the occasion by speeches and songs.

Our friends in the country are aware, that little nothing can be done for the anti-slavery cause, at this season of the year, by way of lecturing, while with little exertion, and a small sacrifice of time, much may least deserving. The others make no pretension to of that glorious event, when the shackles fell from anything higher then the common order of political the limbs of 800,000 human beings, and they stood strife. He claims to be governed by high regard for forth in the dignity of freemen. And this may be forth in the dignity of freemen. And this may be done with a trifling expense, if those who come from a distance will take with them such refreshments as they may need, with a little to spare to oth ers who cannot conveniently bring any.

Our friends, while they understand that many of

Political aspirants swarm around it, with souls as these named as speakers at the different meetings devoid of humanity as the veriest overseer who have hardly been consulted, and are therefore under no promise to attend, will not be able to perceive how any can absent themselves, except upon the most

urgent necessity.

Will not the friends be able to forward an acc for all the meetings, in season for the next Liberaers at any of the meetings, prefer attending some other meeting than that in connection with which they are mentioned, or if they cannot attend any, the anti-slavery office, by the early part of next week. LORING MOODY.

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

VISIT TO ENGLAND -- THE WAR -- C. M. CLAY. FRIEND GARRISON:

I am glad to hear of thy determination to visit England, for the noble purpose of aiding human beings to acknowledge one another as brethren, children of a common Father, and that it is impossible for one to suffer without in some degree affecting the happiness of all. I thought, when I read the invitation of our friends over the water, for thee to hope and anxiety ran so high, it might tend to par-The Liberty Herald endorses the 'war, and avows alyze thy power, and prevent thee from going; but its determination to stand by the country in the conI rejoice to find it otherwise, and will venture to

> If some good non-resistant could manage the Mexican army a little while, friend Taylor and his men would find some excuse to leave, very quick, and if the cheek of friend Polk is not already steeled

man who, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, fixes Gospel to the title of his paper, just as if he had may desire to go, do so.'

Thus speaks the organ of the party; at the same trad it. Can it be possible the man known no better? He may be, and in, no doubt, in the gall of bittime hypocritically pretending to denounce the very scheme as an outrage, while in the next breath they call it patriotism, and commend those murderers and heathen, politican, sectarian, bigot, and slaveholder heathen, politican, sectarian, bigot, and slaveholder Dr. Bailey, of the Philanthropist, pretends to repudiate the war, and also these setiments of the organ of his party. But he, too, devoutly lifts his persons who many even to he are all organs and many lifts his persons who many gan of his party. But he, too, devoutly lifts his persons who would adopt his principles when it eves to heaven and prays that 'no word or act of came to the princh, but he is the first that I ever his shall ever jeopard the safety of the NOBLE General Taylor and his BRAVE army '!'

Such is third pary in Ohio. It is taking the place

The mob at Lexington, that pulled down C. M.

of the American Church. It is becoming the bul-wark of American slavery. They come near ma-king me believe in the doctrine of total depravity. My opinion of politicians and priests has been far o charitable. The third party calls its organ 'The and much abused Mexicans? I fear that years in

I am, thy friend, MICAJAH T. JOHNSON. Short Creek, Ohio, 7th mo., 1846.

A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE. But we are opening the eyes of the people. A good many have stopped C. M. Clay's paper, and all the Library papers too. Honest wen will do so to use her own affecting language, was treated. years a slave.' Forty years! what a dreary waste of life! The note was accompanied by a basket, filled with a very liberal supply of excellent cake, which,

Will Mr. Garrison accept the contents of this bas ket, as a mere token of the regard of Mrs. Nanoy Ad-If The letter from our esteemed friend, John ams, an aged woman, who was for forty years smith, of Meeca, Ohio, though a long, is a very in slave? It is the work of her own hands, and the

She wishes it to be an expression, also, of her deep interest in the great cause to which your life is devoted. She was separated from a kind and loving husband, and a dear son, who (for aught she knows) are yet billing under the lash of the oppressor.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1846. ent of Mexico is the design of and that not only by the invasion

the administration, and that not only by of California, but by science and possession of the entire country beyond the line of Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico, and the same parallel on the Pacific Phila science embraces the richest and most valuab

It includes all of California, from the head to the cape, and not alone the provinces bordering on the Rio Grande. Parts of Jalisso, Guadalazava, and Zacatecas, end all of Sonora, Dorango, San Loui Potosi, New Leon, Chihuahua, Colahuila, and Tam anlipas are to be the fruits of this conquest.

The Government here are ready to settle the question now, if Mexico will yield up the country I have named, or consent to run a line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, upon the line I have named All this is in contemplation now, secretly but seriously, and the regiment raising for California, o which I gave you the first notice some time since, it the first fruits of the expedition. I content mysel with making the announcement of the ambitinus designs of the Administration, and leave it to your selves and readers to speak of them as they deserve to be spoken of.

Mas. P. S. Watour has been here for about ten days, delivering a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, to ladies, and we are informed by mem-bers of her class, that they have derived great profit bers of her class, that they have derived great profit and pleasure from listening to her. We attended a public lecture which she gave on the philosophy of mind, on Sunday evening last, in the Atheneum, and a very excellent lecture it was. She had evidently employed a powerful intellect in the patient and thorough examination of her subject; her views were clear and definite; her argument rigidly systematic, and her language so precise and accurate, that you saw at once that she was a patient and careful thinker. We could not give our assent to all her positions, but we were not, on that account, the leas pleased with the lecture. Judging from her Sunday evening's discourse, we should say that she is eminently fitted for the work which she has undertaken, and that her labors are calculated to be productive of inestimable good.—Nastucket Inquirer.

A young woman (sister of the late James Hager, whose death was occasioned by an accident upor the Dedham Branch Railroad, loat her wallet, con taining twenty dollars in bank notes, by attending the celebration of the 'fourth' in Harrison Grove readily be imagined, and must move the finder to return it, if higher motives should be wanting. Any information in regard to it may be left with the editor, or communicated either to the managers of the late fair or their owner .- Dedham As

The . Church Militant. .- The Rev. R. A. Stuart, of the Rev. R. A. Stuart, of lberville, now captain of a volunteer company on the Rio Grande, in a characteristic letter to the editor of the Baton Rogue Gazette, says: 'My command is rife for the work. I learn that. West Baton Rogue has turned out a fine company, equal to mine. I hope to have them to preach to and dine with, at the city of Mexico!'

Escape of Col. Marshall .- We learn from the Louisville papers accounts of the narrow escape of Col. Thomas F Marshall from death at the hauds of some of his men. Several volunteers with whom he had a difficulty drew their pistols, and pointed them full at his breast; three pulled triggers, and, strange as fortunate, the caps all exploded without discharging the deadly contents with which their the deadly contents with which their pistols we charged. It is probable the heavy rain of that e ning, to which the volunteers were exposed, date ened the powder, and thus prevented an explosion to this fact was he indebted for his life. The fending volunteers were promptly placed under

The Fourth in Woonsocket .- A fight 'came off' on The Fourth in Woonsocket.—A light came of one of the canal bridges between two frishmen, whereupon Mr. Nelson Aldrich, a most pious, wor thy, and God-serving citizen of Woonsocket, attempted to restore peace and tranquillity, but was himself immediately attacked by one of the combat. ants. As a matter of self-preservation, Mr. A grasped his assailant about the waist, and jumped with him into the river. Hereupon the crowd rushed upon the bridge, which gare way, and the entire mass was precipitated into the Blackstone. One mass was precipitated into the Blackstone. One man had his leg very severely broken. None were drowned, but many who anticipated dining on roast pig, were compelled to take up with cold duck.—Providence Gaz.

past year.

Marder of Schoolcraft.—Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, late Indian Agent, was murdered by a half-breed, named Tanner, last week, at Sault St. Marie. The murderer was at large at the last advices, but pursued by the entire population.

We learn that a young man by the name of Minor was killed at Woodville, Hopkinton, while in the act of discharging a cannon. The cannon was of wrought iron, of some what peculiar construction, and had been discharged many times during the day. At last it was loaded more heavily than ever, even stones being jammed in to make up the charge, and it burst, throwing young Minor several feet into the air, and

wounding him in the thigh so severely that he soon bled to death. He was 17 years of age. Two men, one named Kelly, of Salmon Falls, N. H., and the other Babb, of Berwick, Me., were kill-ed on the Boston and Maine Railroad. They were in the morning train from Portland, on the top of a car, and in passing under a bridge between Great Falls and Dover, were jammed between the bridge and the car, and so broised as to cause their death in the course of a few hours.—Boston Traveller.

The Corner-Stone.—The N. Y. Journal of Com-merce says of the monster who declares that 'do-mestic slavery is the corner-atone of our republican edifice'—

chifice —

The election of the Hon. George M'Duffie, of S. C., as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, in the place of Mr. Allen, resigned, will give general satisfaction. His views on the Oregon question, and most other topics, correspond with those of Mr. Calhoun. The latter could have had the appointment, but declined it.

Scoundrelism.—The Newburyport Courier, a Whig paper, after quoting one of the resolutions passed at the late Anti-Slavery convention at Faneuil Hall-well known by every body to be under the control of the Garrison Abolitionists, and in no way connected with the Liberty Perty exclaims.—' what spitcful fellows these Liberty men are!' Now this Courier man know that he was lying and alandering at the same time. If he escapes the common receptacle of rascals, he must mend his morals, or exercise considerable cuteness in dodging the grasp of Justice.—Hompshire Herald. [Quite an explosion!]

A Mad Cap.—During one of the calls of the House on Wednesday, (says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.) Mr. McConnell was in the ladies' gallery. The doors of the hall being fastened, as is usual in such cases, he let himself down from the gallery window outside of the building, and sticking his toes into the cornice work, managed to reach one of the open windows of the hall, through which he effected an entrance. It was a most dangerous feat, as the least slip of his foot would have precipitated him a hundred feet to the ground.

ABINGTON CELEBRATION

ABINGTON CELEBRATION.

At the late annual meeting of the Old Colony A.

Society, helden at the Hanover Town House, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to make arrangements for the celebration at Abington, on the first of August, viz. Loring Moody, H. H. Brigham, John Noyes, Jr., Elbridge Sprayee, Micah H. Pool, Nathaniel H. Whiting, Issac T. Howland, Samuel Reed, Lewis Ford, and Briggs Arnold.

The above committee are hereby requested to meet at the town house, in Abington, on Monday, July 26, 1846, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the celebration, and make the necessary arrangements.

Per order,

H. H. BRIGAAM,

S. Abington, July 11, 1846.

Sec. O. C. A. S.

JONATHAN WALKER,

Late of Florida, intends spending a short time in the State of Maine, and will probably be at Portland on Sunday, the 19th. He will devote his whole time and attention to the anti-slavery cause, b, addressing the people, the distribution of books, &c. He will also attend as many meetings as possible. Friends of crushed humanity wishing him to call at their places, may address him, to care of Newell A. Foster, Portland Me.

The Post-office address of Stephen S. and Abby Kelly Foster and Parker Pillsbury, will be Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, until farther notice.

REMOVAL. DR. BOWDITCH has removed to No. 8, Otis Place, the residence of his late father.

From a powerful English anti-slavery publication, entitled 'America and her Slave System

THE LAND OF THE PREE. Pertinaciously grappling with slavery's curse, Be 'the Land of the Free' now the thome t

That land which, like some that we blush but to name, With impudence glories in what is her shame;

Most proud to display to mankind the audacity With which she indulges her fiend-like rapacity; Quite unmoved, unabashed, by the burning diagrace Which no term of repentance can ever efface! Although Russia abounds with her seris of the soil,

Whose lives are embittered by bondage and toil; And though Ireland, justly indignant, complains Of heart-rending wrongs she from Britain sustains While even in Britain are scenes of distress, Exciting abhorrence no tongue can express, Towards men who, for ages, with legal impunity, Have extorted their wealth from a starving community;

I value not censure of critics pedantic, For pointing my satire beyond the Atlantic, Where avarice blights the once hopeful democracy, Transforming it into a new aristocracy, All rampantly bent to accumulate pelf, By concentrating every feeling in SELF, Remorselessly trampling, with brutal disdain, On millions whose rights they were bound to mai

Till reckless injustice and falsehood, combined, Have earned them the scorn and contempt of man

There Liberty's champions bolster up alavery, With impudent, hectoring, bullying bravery; Denouncing appeals made to justice and reason As more to be dreaded than madness or treason; With ' high moral principles' perpetrate deeds, At which outraged humanity shudders and bleeds; And prove they are neither revengeful nor cruel, By howie-knife stabs, or a murdering duel; Since 'tis easier far to bravado and fight, Than by force of sound argument prove themselves right! ...

The peripatetics may talk as they please, But match me, ye sages! logicians like these, Whose eloquent arguments, solid as lead, With precision are aimed at the heart or the head, Producing conviction if nothing else could-In characters legibly written in blood! Thus Southern ariatocrats prove their humanity, Their high estimation of pure Christianity, And noble abhorrence of discord and strife, By taking a noisy antagonist's life! So clear their perception of wrong and of right, When viewing such subject by LIBERTY's light!

Yes, modern aristocrats! yours is a name Predestiged to shine in the annals of fame, With a convict celebrity frankly awarded By all who your merits have duly regarded; Though Paulding and " \* \* \* \* unblushingly tell you, No people on earth can in virtue excel you

And what say your Presidents? Have they not told That foreigners all with sheer envy behold you?

That justice and virtue are all your delight, And that all who misdeem you, must do so from spite;
That the worship you offer at LIBERTY's shrine

Is ardent, ineffable, holy, benign;
And pure as the stream the rich valley that laves, Whose plantations are stained with the blood of you slaves!

Then hail to Columbia !- Land of the Free! How 'grateful' your millions of bond-slaves mus

Those millions who every fourth of July, Prove your famed Declaration a practical lie; Since never, from you, must they hope restituti Of rights disannulled by your ' free ' Constitution !

Ye hypocrites! why have ye branded the name Of 'republican' thus, with indelible shame, And lent European oppressors excuse For every form and degree of abuse,-Whenever disposed on their victims to trample,— By pointing the finger to your base example? To that base example directly we trace An injury done to the whole human race, Which justifies good men of every nation In giving such hypocrites due castigation.

In vain will your children pretend you forgot wipe from your standard this inf That standard, in whatever region unfurled, Will serve but to blazon your shame to the world; For, wherever it floats, o'er the opean's wild waves. Whoever beholds it will think of your slaves : Will think of the lofty pretensions you make To 'honor' and 'justice '-for Liberty's sake Will think of the mawkish compassion expressed For those who in Europe have wrongs unredressed And pondering thus, will endeavor in vain To stifle the feelings of honest disdain Towards men who, in spite of their cant about ' prin-

Have long been distinguished as ' Mammon's invin

Yet you, modest gentlemen ! deem us unjust To view your iniquitous laws with disgust, And challenge from all men unmixed admiration Of conduct that merits our stern reprobation !

If we turn to your Capital,-there we behold The instinctively recognized virtue of gold ; There the value of high philanthropic intents, You sagaciously test by the dollars and cents; If full value in dollars and cents be secured. All contingencies else may well then be endured ! Such pure patriots all can appreciate feelings So characteristic of mercantile dealings, (Since MONEY the absolute standard is made Of political virtue, as well as in trade,) And as in their dealings your citizens vaunt Of honor, and so forth, which some of them want, We make due allowance for eloquent flourishes About the vast 'honor' each patriot nourishes,-When setting his 'high moral principles' forth,-Then hail to Columbia !- ' Land of the Free!'

How ' grateful' your millions of bond-slaves mus To witness the vigilant caution and pains

You take to bind faster their fetters and chains Whips, bowie knives, pistols and rifles combine With the blaze of the faggot, to aid your design; While you sing, 'midst a chorus of torture-wrung

See the beautiful day-star of liberty rise ! " Now cant about ' godliness,'-tyran's abhorred ! And tell us that slavery 'pleases the Lord;' Misquote and distort Holy Writ to disprove That Christians are bound by the great law of love Or, if bound, in such sort as to make it a sin To extend it to those with an African skin. Or to any complexion derived from that kin No! these, by 'a wisely ordained ' contrariety, Your laws still exclude from the pale of society, Lest, by sanctioning such a degraded relation, The admixture should lead to a deterioration Of such a pure-blooded, legitimate nation.

Yes, let all-except Quakers-deroutly unite To prove white to be black, and that black must be

white; That '-though the anomaly seems rather odd,-It is easy to you to serve Mammon and God; That the works of the devil and goodness divine That the Patriarchs were all " good slave-holders,"

And quite as regardless of justice as you; That the holy apostles—especially Part—
Thought compolisory bondage no ovil at all;
Nay, that Paul sent Onesimus back in a huff,
For daring to think he'd been alare long enough; But wrote to his master a letter entreating. To spare the "ungrateful" deserter a heating! Of course, do not hint at the horrid description,

How Moses andaciously slew the Egyptian, For smiting a Hebrew ;- a shocking example For those on whom you so unfeelingly trample ! How strange, too, that God, of all actions observant Should honor this Moses as his faithful servant : Yes, chose this same Moses, who slew the oppre As one of commendable feelings possessor; And gave him commandment His people to sever From bondage, like that of your bond-slaves, for

Thus inflicting on Europe a loss which such schola As Clay could compute to a penny,-in dollars, And prove, by a logic that quite melts the heart, What a grief it must be with such 'chattels' to

The precepts our Savious taught on the mount, You will scarcely deem binding on any account, For who but a novice, just turned out of school, Could pretend to be guided by his " GOLDEN SELE Of ' Doing to others as we would that they Should be unto us,' in a plain honest way? The Gospels, indeed, are replete with morality Too pure and too stringent for men of your quality But Paulding and others, to mark their deep grati tude,
Have concocted a code just for your range of lati-

tude;
A code so precisely adapted to virtue

Like yours, that its penalties never can burt you; Being easy and pleasant,-not rigid and serious, But free from whatever you deem deleterious!

Ye hypocrites! Now let your eyes be upturned, To find your professions indignantly spurned; That the mask you have worn will no longer avail you To ward off the scorn with which millions as

you; That scorn which oppressors most justly inherit, And which such pretenders especially merit; That seem with which good men FALSE TRAITOR

And which conscience will whisper is signally due

To all such unprincipled despots as you The following was written for, and sung at the Dedham Anti-Slavery Pic Nic on the 4th i

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY HYMN. 4th July, 1846. BY T. W. BIGGINSON.

The land our fathers left to us Is foul with hateful sin :-When shall, O Lord, this sorrow end, And hope and joy begin?

What good, though growing wealth and strength If thus the fatal poison-taint Be only spread the more?

Wipe out, O God, the Nation's guilt-Then swell the Nation's power; But build not high our yearning hopes

No outward show, nor fancied strength, From thy stern justice saves; There is no liberty for them Who make their brethren slaves !

> From the Spirit of Liberty. TO CASSIUS M. CLAY. How are the mighty fallen! Alas, alas, for thee '
> Thou hast nobly battled, in The battles of the-free!

Down in Delilah's lap; Thy locks of superhuman strength Were shorn in that short nap. No more thou'lt make thy thousands fly,

And thou hast laid thy Samson head

While leading Freedom's van; The enemies of Truth and Right Shall meet thee, man for man. Thou who hast fought fair Freedom's fight,

And borne her glorious sears, To blot them out with human gore, Thy holy banner ' not yet furled !

What, 'God AND LIBERTY! Streaming about that craven band, Fighting for Slavery ! Fighting to spread that fearful ourse,

Which thrusts God's image down-Down with the brute-and thus would tear From His high head the crown! Thou hast renounced the duel's power,

E'en to defend the right-'The laws of honor' ev'n are broke In this unequal fight. Thou'st owned that it commenced in wrong, Was furthered by 'a lie'-

To aid that lie, assist that wrong, Thou'rt willing now to die! Alas! that thou should st ever stoop To kiss the tyrant's rod-That thou should'st bow thy noble knee

To other than thy God! That thou should'st leave the dying slave Within his prison's night, Thy fairer brethren panting for The pouring out of light-To go and stake thy priceless life,

The weakest craven coward there May cause the hero's fall. And who can fill the place thou'st filled? None other do we see-

Thy crown of honor's cast away ! Alas, alas, for thee ! JANE G. SWISSHELW.

Swissvale, June, 1846.

A target for a ball !

THE GLORY OF WAR. Fight! fight! fight! Though a thousand fathers die; Fight! fight! fight! Though thousands of children die; Fight ! fight ! fight ! Whilst mothers and wives lament; And fight! fight! fight! Whilst millions of money are spent.

Fight! fight! fight! Should the cause be foul or fair; Though all that's gained is an empty name, And a tax too great to bear ; An empty name and a paltry fame, And thousands lying dead; Whilst every glorious victory

Must raise the price of bread. Wart wart wary Pire, and famine, and sword; Desolate fields, and desolate towns, And thousands scattered abroad, With never a home, and never a shed; Whilst kingdoms perish and fall, And hundreds of thousands are lying

## REFORMATORY.

THE LATE WILLIAM LADD

In looking over some manuscripts of the late ven red an extract from a letter addressed to him by the ered an ext can Peace Society, dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1828 It illustrates the perseverance and hopefulness of that early and untiring friend of peace:-

'I embrace the first leisure moment, since my ar rival in New York, to drop you a line, to let you know my progress. I had a pleasant ride to Hartford, in company with Mr. Williams and some Boton friends. Mr. W. took a great interest in o cause, and spent the forenous of the next day in in-troducing me to the gentlemen of Hartford, and I delivered an address to a very attentive audience, in the evening. My success, as usual, exceeded my expectations, and there is every prospect of forming a society, on my return. The next day, I arrived at New Haven, and called on the Rev. Dr. Taylor, in troduced myself by my general letter, discussed the subject, had a favorable hearing, and got a half promise of a review of the essays in the Christian Spectator. I intended to have staid the next day and Sunday, as it was expected that the steamboat would not start until Saturday evening, and I had an objection to arriving at New York on the Sabbath. However, as there were many passengers, the cap tain concluded to start on Saturday morning, and, after having sent a bundle of tracts and an apology to Dr. Taylor, who had engaged to introduce members of the University, I started in steamboat, but did not arrive until Sunday morning Most of the week, I was engaged with the member of the Peace Society, and in delivering my letters. The officers of the Peace Society assured me they were all dead, but I would not believe them. They threw in my way every possible discouragement but I told them they might as well throw snowballs into the crater of Vesuvins, in the hope of extinguishing it, as to expect to cool me. Retreat does not belong to y vocabulary. I was determined on delivering my lectures, if only to one audience an one candle snuffer, as I had told you before.

Seeing I would not be refused, a meeting wa appointed, in great fear and trembling. The time came on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Mr Phelps who was to go with me, did not arrive. For once my spirits began to flag. At 7, however, I left the house with Mr Phelps. We had far to walk; the place appointed was a lecture-room of a church in Pearl St., obscure and invisible until you get into When we got to the church, the yard was locked the room was not lighted, and all was salitary and silent. The sexton lived nobody knew where, a mile off. It was impossible to scale the iron pickets of the church-yard. I was near giving up the ship, as knew that no meeting could be York after one disappointment. The night was chilly. I found one friend and his wife, waiting. It

was suggested that the keys might possibly be at the minister's. They were procured there; for, fortunately, there had been a Bible class meeting in the afternoon. The room was still warm, and was soon lighted. After half an hour's delay, the throne of grace was addressed by a minister, Mr. Peters A respectable audience, a great part of which wer my personal friends, and those to whom I had letters were present. I recovered my sprits, and as I found the audience extremely attentive, I felt great freedom, and my address lasted an hour and a half, unless I mistook the time. Several converts were made. One old gentleman came up, and after having thanked me, said, 'Put my name down for fift, dollars.' One Colonel Stone, however, spoke in opposition, but I easily silenced him, and he made rejoinder, and I believe is quite friendly now. A vote was taken as to the expediency of continuing my lectures, and the motion was made by a gentle man who has always before opposed Peace societies.

The vote was unanimous, and I found that the friends
of peace began to look up a little. A committee of three was raised to procure a larger and better room They, however, would have continued in the san but the wardens were afraid there were some politic at bottom; so the committee have procured a large school-room, No. 66 Nassau street, where I am to deliver my first written lecture this evening; but th weather is now cold and rainy, and I expect but slender audience. I have also, since I have been in town, addressed a Sunday School meeting, and a committee wasthen raised to examine the essays, preparatory to their being received into the Sunday School libraries; and as Mr. Judson, the chairm cause, I have little doubt of success. He related to me a pleasing anecdote, viz., that one of his acquaintances, who had indulged his darling boy in military toys, on reading my essay on that subject threw them into the fire, and wondered he had never before thought on the subject. The gentleman, too who made the motion to raise the committee, said that though he did not think he should become

nearing my lecture) would break the wooden sword he had bought for his boy for a new year's present 26th, I delivered my first lecture of the written series, last evening, but th weather was so cold and rainy, and the streets a glare of ice, that but few attended. I expect to deliver another lecture this evening, and as the weather is now clearing away, I am in hopes of a large audience. But, my friend, I assure you it requires no small degree of perseverance to bear up with all the discouragements which I meet with. But I do not, and never will, despain of final success. All these discouragements are to be expected, and if my success is less than my hopes, it is greater than my fears.

member of the Peace Society, he at least (after

THE WEST AFRICAN MISSION.

A barbarous war has been carried on for some time past in that portion of West Africa, where the taissionaries seat out from this country in company with the Mendians are stationed. The whole country has been ravaged, some of the towns burnt, and many of the inhabitants killed or made slaves.—Fears have been entertained for the safety of the mission. But the following extract of a letter written by Mr. Raymond, under date of March, 1846, shows that the mission is safe, and that the Gospel has a mysterious but resistless power on even the savages and cannibals of Africa:—

"Although we have been surrounded by savag-war-men, sometimes several hundred of them have been here at once, yet they have never taken a pin from us without permission, while every town near us has been plundered. It may be asked, how have we been protected? I answer, by our God.— The native chiefs have not been able to protect us: The native chiefs have not been able to protect us: for most of them have been driven from their homes, and their towns have been burnt by their enemies from the interior, some of whom are cannibals. The head war-nen, almost without exception, have tried rather to obtain my favor, than to injure me. The cannibals are among my best friends. You may ask why is all this? One of the head war-men was here the other day, and thus explained it. He said he was bad enough, but he could not trouble us, and if any one should do so, let him go where he would, he never could be any better, meaning that some curse would follow him. He gave us a reason, 'that we hod no business with the war, that we no cheat any body, that we no do any body bad, that we were God people.'

"This mission is a living witness, that the Gospel can be introduced among a savage and harbarous people without the protection of civilized governments. It is the opinion of many, that the common must go first and the Gospel follow after. Let the Gospel go first, and then there will be no necessity for the cannon.

"The chiefs are impusitent for the excludible and

From the Yankee Blade. TRUE REFORMERS NEVER AT EASE.

We commend the following eloquent and spirit-stirring appeal to the attention of all who are en-gaged in works of reform—whether in breaking the chains of oppression, destroying the traffic in 'li-quid fire and distilled damnation,' or in other great-and benevelent enterprises of the day. We cut the passage from a late English work, 'Two Orations against taking away Human Life, by Thomas Coop-er:'

Moral resistance is the true word for the world's regenerators. Our work is not to 'stand at ease' mentally—nor in speech; no, nor even in act. Remember, my brother, you are not to take that flattering unction to your soul, that since you have a towed your conviction that blood-shedding and violence are wrong; and since you have virtuously cried, 'I stand at ease!' when the weapon of blood was offered or attempted to be forced into your hand, or when an act of violence was proposed; remember, I say, you are not to take that flattering unction to your soul—that you have fully discharged your duty as a member of the human family. No, you may not sit down, tongue-stricken, and nerveless, and sinewless, and let the unenlightened and the untaught be trepanned into the league for evil, and let wrong wax strong. You are to cry out against wrong, until the wrong-doer be paralysed with the shout. You are to stand in the gap, and morally oppose yourself to the energies of right, and urge and entreet others to unite with you. arysed with the shoat. Total are to said in the gap-and morally oppose yourself to the enemies of right, and urge and entreat others to unite with you. Dream not, I say again, that you have done your part by refusing to participate in the doing of one wrong in order to put down another. Think not that there is, thenceforth, nothing left for you to do. You are to 'gird up the loins of your mind,' do. You are to 'gird up the loins of your mind, like a true man, for the better fight—for the moral death-struggle. Not a day of your life, not an hour of existence, but must be devoted, in thought or wish, in intent or resolve, in speech or act, to the grand moral warfare against wrong. Who has done what he might, in moral or intellectual effort for the enterprise of seeking to make right triumphant? Who has tried all his powers of sussion, who hath fully essayed his grit of head-and-heart logic to convince, and to win towards the phalanx of right, his friend or his neighbor—not to speak of the greater moral glory of winning over an enemy to the cause of truth and right? Know you not that complaint of others' apathy is worse than folly in the man who has not used all the appliances of explication and argument that he can muster, in order to win another from the active ranks of wrong, or from the couch of indifference?

> From the Albany Evening Journal. THE BIRTH-PLACE OF ROBERT BURNS.

The following is an extract from a letter of Frederick Douglass to a friend, dated April 23, 1846. The writer, be it remembered, is a 'runaway slave,' who, during his eight years of stolen freedom, in defiance of all the disadvantages under which his class labor, has qualified himself to think and write

'I am now in the town of Ayr. It is famous for 'I am now in the town of Ayr. It is famous for being the birth-place of Robert Burns, the poet, by whose brilliant genius every stream, hill, glen, and valley in the neighborhood have been made classic. I have felt more interest in visiting this place than any other in Scotland, for as you are aware, (painfully, perhaps,) I am an enthusiastic admirer of Robert Burns. Immediately on our arrival, friend Buffum and myself were joined by the Rev. Mr. Renwick, the minister in whose meeting-house we to be those due to the strength of the product of the product of the strength of the streng Remark, the minister in whose meeting-house we are to lecture during our stay, and proceeded furth-with to see Burns's monument. It is about three miles from town, and situated on the south bank of the river Doon, and within hearing of its gentle steps, as it winds its way over its pebbled path to steps, as it winds its way over its peubled pain to the ocean. The place of the monument is well chosen, being in full view of all the places men-tioned and referred to in the poet's famous poem 'Tam O'Shanter,' as well as several others of his mos. popular poems. From the monument (which I have not time to describe) may be seen the estings where Burns was born—the old and the cettage where Burns was born—the old and new bridge across the Doon—'Kirk Alloway,' call-el by Burns the 'Haunted Kirk.' The banks of e I by Burns the 'Haunted Kirk.' The banks of the 'Doon,' rising majestically from the sea toward the sky, and the Clyde, stretching off to the highlands of Arran, whose dim outline is scarcely discernible through the fog by which it is almost constantly overhung, make the spot admirably und beautifully adapted to the monument of Scotland's noble bard. In the Monument there is a finely executed marble bust of Burns, the finest thing of the kind I ever saw. I never, before looking upon it, realized the power of man to make the marble speak. The expression is so fine, and the face so lit up, as to cause one to forget the form in gazing upon the spirit.

In another room, there are two statues carved

on the spirit. In another room, there are two statues carved

ceived a vivii impression, and slared with him the deep melanchely portrayed in the following in the following in the following the following in the following the followi

From the Prisoner's Friend. Letter from Richard Cobden.

Yours truly, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

HOUSES OF OCCUPATION FOR PERSONS DIS-CHARGED FROM CUSTODY. HYDE PARK PLACE, March 24, 1846.

HYDE PARK PLACE, March 24, 1846.

(TO THE EDITOR:)

SIE—It is very gratifying to me to find, that my humble efforts have aroused the public attention to the great and crying evils of the present system, which of necessity consign a prisoner, on releases, to further crimes, or to self-destruction. I am glad to have the co-operation of so many good and wise men, to impress on the Legislature the urgent necessity of a remedy.

I appealed to the dignitaries of the church and clergy, who have nobly responded to my call, and I have now appealed to all the corporations of the United Kingdom to prepare petitions to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and with such unanimous expression, some great good must

be achieved.

A subscription from the Privy Purse office hat been added to the list to carry out this humane work, this setting a noble example to the people; and amongst the many important communications which have reached me, the enclosed letter must which have reached me, the enclosed letter must be worthy of attention. Allow me to add that, as one individual at Manchester has rescued from prison, and restored upwards of ninety individu-als to society during the last five years, and who are all now honestly employed providing for are all now honestly employed providing themselves and families, it is a great encounent to me to persevere in so humane, so and so economical a cause, which must even I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obliged servant, JOHN LAWRIE, Sheriff.

[COPY OF THE LETTER ENCLOSED.] 76 UPPER BEREELEY-STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, 21st March, 1846.

Sin:

Most cordially do I sympathise in your upon the subject of the necessity of finding fuge for discharged prisoners. I scarcely any other question in our social economy. any other question in our social economy that so loudly calls for the attention of all humane and enlightened patriots. During the last two days, I have paid visits to several metropolitan prisons, and could not fail to arrive at the conclusion, that and could not fail to arrive at the conclusion, that all attempts at moral reformation within their walls, great as are the improvements in prison discipline, must be wholly abortive, unless the insuperable difficulty at present encountered by the prisoners when discharged, in procuring honest employment, be in some way met and surmounted. I wish I were in a position to offer you my co-operation in your good work; but I am so exhausted in my labors in another cause, that I feel it will be necessary for me to wind up my energies by a total change and relaxation from public life before I am capable of any renewed efforts. But I cannot deny myself the pleasure of assuring you how deeply I am interested in the success of your philanthropic exertions.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD COBDEN.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Mr. Sheriff Laurie

EXECUTION OF ANDREW HOWARD.

The name of Howard is familiar to the readers of our paper. Weekly it has long appeared in our list of persons under sentence of death. We have now removed it. It will never appear there again. The bloody deed has been perpetrated. Howard, the poor, weak, defenceless, ignorant Howard, was coolly hung by the neck until he was dead, in Dover, New-Hampshire, on Wednesday, July 8, 1846. Colonel Hoyt officiated as the hangman, and Elder Elias Hutchins as the priest. After hanging by the neck thirty-five minutes, his body was taken down and delivered to his friends, who conveyed it to Rochester, the place of his nativity, for interment.

Never have we been more surprised than we were when we first learned that Howard had been executed. We could not believe that the people of the Granite State would consent that such an unnecessary an unchristian work should be perpe-The name of Howard is familiar to the reader

of the Granite State would consent that such an unnecessary an unchristian work should be perpetrated upon their soil. Howard had been reprieved by Gov. Steele, that the Legislature might have an opportunity to commute his punishment to imprisonment. Every one with whom we conversed said that this would undoubtedly he done. The subject came up in the House of Representatives A bill for the commutation of his punishment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The time appointed for execution was July 8 In another room, there are two statues carved out of freestone—the one of Souler Johnny, and the other of Tam O'Shanter, two characters named in his most famous poem. These were also finely executed, and shared my attention, but I was drawn to Burns. In a glass-case, near his bust, there was a Bible, given by Burns to his on the Saline and who have the first of her he so dearly loved, As I gazed on the hair of her he so dearly loved, and who by death was spatched from his broad with the impressionment. Every one with whom we conversed said that this would undoubtedly be done. The subject came up in the House of Representatives A bill for the commutation of his punishment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The time appointed for execution was July 8. On the 3d instant, Mr. Wilson, of the above named Committee, reported a resolution that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject.

As I gazed on the hair of her he so dearly loved, and who by death was snatched from his bosom, and up to his bust glowing with expression, I received a vivid impression, and shared with him the deep melanchely portrayed in the following lines.

[Here the writer quotes the familiar Bonnie Doon.]

On our way to the Monument, we enjoyed a pleasure and a privilege I shall never forget. It pleasure and a privilege I shall never forget. It are the work has been done. Howard has been killed by the people of New-Hampshire would not be the work has been done. Howard has been killed by the people of New-Hampshire would not be the work has been done.

VOLUME XVI, -- NC. XXVIII

NEW BOOKS A DAMS'S New Directory of Boston; the largest A and best Directory ever published in this city, or the Elements of Physical and Moral Philosophy. Clarke, among the Siaveholders of Keennety. Discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Asia, ry Company, by How. Grand Honorable Asia. ry Company, by Rev. George E. Ellis, June lat.

ry Company,
1346.

kev. Theodore Parker's Sermon on War, present at the Melodeon, on Sunday, June 7, 1846.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
1818. 3. 4w 35 Corability

CHASE'S

TAIL

WM. I

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THE

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS

BOSTON FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's large Silk and Shawl store, in the new stone building just erected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make them Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable a any in the city, and to secure the most conpetent skill in every thing appertaining to the business. The public are respectfully invited to call us judge for themselves, being assured that whatery comes from this Establishment will be execute a the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

D' PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER

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STILL offers his professional services to the cost munity, in all the various departments embras in Practical Dentistry; whether surgical, mechanis or curative. His long experience, extensive practical well adapted instruments, and a perfect fandian with all the most useful modern improvement, setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regulate removing, &c., are a sure guaranty against the auserous impostors of the day. Terms miderate. As operations warranted.

Boston, April 17, 1846. cep6m PLACE, BOSTON,

DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may chin a place among the late improvements in Dentistry He engages that the compensation for every description of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Test to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be lated to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be lated to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be lated to the only the cost of construction. He agrees, further, that after sufficient time has clapsed to test the work, should the same prove to be inferior to any done in this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has permission to refer to Ledica as Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Deutal Operations have been employed in the Dental Etablishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having made all the Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitchoett, (excepting that made by students,) for two and half years—also the entire direction and making at two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turky,) and one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massabaseits Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, whis received a premium.

J. G. U.N., Suraggos Denter.

received a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DENTIST, 115 COURT (CORNER OF SUBBURY) STREET.

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Tual improvement, very much enlarged and in proved;
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The Complete Phonographic Class Beek, and its other Works on Phonography:
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Philosophy of the Water Cure; The Water Cust Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and philished semi-monthly; The Green MounainSpring, edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principal contributor;

ontributor; Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Lincoln's

The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Liscolis Anti-Slavery Melodies;
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June 5.

16.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. THE Depository of the American Peace Sainty is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third floor. The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Page publications, may always be obtained there.

J. P. BLANCHARD, entf ... Treasurer, and Stationary Ages

Furniture and Feather Store, No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE STEEL BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANS STREETS, BOSTON to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The first price is the only price, except small discount for cash.

March 14.

March 14.

S1X or eight colored gentleme can be accommodated with lodging at No. 3 Smith Court, opposite Haptist church. Also, two large rooms to be it in respectable person. Inquire at the above piece to Belknap-street. ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

No. 29 Butolph-street, about half way between Com-bridge and Suffelk-streets, BOSTON. I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he fine fitted up and opened his house to accessing date with Board and Lodging those who may fave him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits hare. No pains will be spared to render it is every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms mod-

March 27. JAMES PRIDEAUX, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

No. 13 PIRK-STREET, BOSTON.

To Terms for instruction in Pianeforte, Playing and Singing, \$15 per quarter.

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NEW-YORK — S. H. Gay, New York City; James
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